DECEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3157.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1790.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, Wholeſale or Retail,
At *W. & D. Hall's* Book-ſtore,
No. 51. MARKET-STREET,

Poor Richard's Almanack,
For the Year of our Lord, 1791.
Being the third after Leap-Year.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

THE Conſtitution of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.----An eaſy method for knowing the principal Stars.---A receipt for Pomona Wine: Communicated by a Farmer, who had uſed it in his family.- -Receipt to make Cyder of the firſt quality: Communicated by a Jerſey Farmer.---A cheap and wholeſome ſubſtitute for Rum: Recommended to reapers and other labourers.---A method of curing the Bloody Flux: By an American Phyſician.---To prevent the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog.---To ſtop a Spitting of Blood: Taken from Doctor *Ruſh*'s Medical Inquiries and Obſervations.---A variety of Maxims and Obſervations, moral, critical and miſcellaneous.----Tables of Intereſt of Six and Seven per Cent.---Table of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York ---A Table ſhewing the value of any number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each.---Yearly meetings of the People called Quakers.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delawave.---Account of Poſt Towns.---Croſs Poſts.---Roads, &c.

POETRY.

The Summum Bonum, or infallible Receipt for Happineſs.---Œconomy.---Effects of youthful Folly.---The Fruitleſs Toil.---An Axiom.---A Cure for the Evils of Life.---The Virtues.---A Soliloquy on Death.

Aaron Muſgrave, jun.

At his *Office*, in *Weſt-Cheſter*, continues to follow the buſineſs of

A Conveyancer, Surveyor & Broker,

AND draws, at a moderate charge, all kinds of Deeds, Laſt Wills and Teſtaments, Bonds, Mortgages, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Petitions, and other Inſtruments of Writing.

He alſo keeps an Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates, where perſons deſirous of ſelling may enter ſuch property, together with the terms of ſale, free from any charge whatſoever, unleſs a purchaſer ſhall be provided, in which caſe ſuch moderate commiſſions will be required as may be previouſly agreed on.

He will buy and ſell Loan-Office Certificates, Paper Money, approved Bonds, Notes, &c. and for thoſe perſons who wiſh to borrow Money, he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to procure the ſame upon ſhort notice.

A number of valuable Plantations in Cheſter county are now entered at ſaid Office for ſale upon reaſonable terms; alſo ſundry valuable Tracts of Land in Northumberland and Bedford counties, which will be ſold upon very moderate terms, or exchanged for real property in or near the city of Philadelphia, or any of the neighbouring counties. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing ſuch property, or exchanging as aforeſaid, may ſee a deſcription of the lands and improvements, and be informed of the terms of ſale, by applying as above.

People who have money to lend upon Intereſt may diſpoſe of the ſame upon ample ſecurity, by giving notice at ſaid Office.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Nov. 17, 1790.

N. B. Pennſylvania Paper Money of the laſt emiſſion may be had upon loan, upon giving ſufficient ſecurity. ‡

Philadelphia, November 22, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday the 4th day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, the following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground.

No. 1. A certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in the ſquare between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front about 25 feet, and in length or depth north and ſouth 36 feet and 10 inches; bounded on the eaſt by Hannah Wharton's meſſuage and lot, on the ſouth by the next deſcribed lot, on the weſt by ——— and on the north by Cheſnut-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to

No. 2. Alſo one other two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware river, and between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, containing in front on ſaid Third-ſtreet about 87 feet and 10 inches, and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 50 feet; bounded on the north partly by the firſt deſcribed lot and by ———, on the eaſt by an alley, on the ſouth by Elizabeth Morris's lot, and on the weſt by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to ———

No. 3. Alſo a Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets from the river Delaware; containing in front on ſaid ſteet about 24 feet and 9 inches, and in length or depth ———; bounded on the weſt by ground of the heirs of James Hamilton, Eſq; and Joſeph Howell, on the north by ground of John Jones, on the eaſt by ground of Elizabeth Morris, and on the ſouth by Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to ———.

Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Samuel Hudſon, by

* JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the 4th day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX, *Secretary for the Department of War.*

[The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.]

CONTINUATION *of Extracts*

From Lord Kaims's Gentleman Farmer.

PART I.

Containing the PRACTICE of AGRICULTURE.

CHAPTER IV.

3. FORMING RIDGES.

THE firſt thing that occurs on this head, is to conſider what grounds ought to be formed into ridges, what ought to be tilled with a flat ſurface. Dry ſoils, which ſuffer by lack of moiſture, ought to be tilled flat, in order to retain moiſture. And the method for ſuch tilling, is to go round and round from the circumference to the centre, or from the centre to the circumference. This method is advantageous in point of expedition, as the whole is finiſhed without once turning the plough. At the ſame time every inch of the ſoil is moved, inſtead of leaving either the crown or the furrow unmoved, as is commonly done in tilling ridges. Clay ſoil, which ſuffers by water, ought to be laid as dry as poſſible by proper ridges. A loamy ſoil is the middle between the two. It ought to be tilled flat in a dry country, eſpecially if it inclines to the ſoil firſt mentioned. In a moiſt country, it ought to be formed into ridges, high or low, according to the degree of moiſture, and tendency to clay.

In grounds that require ridging, an error prevails, that ridges cannot be raiſed too high. High ridges labour under ſeveral diſadvantages. The ſoil is heaped upon the crown, leaving the furrows bare: the crown is too dry, and the furrows too wet: the crop, which is always beſt on the crown, is more readily ſhaken with the wind, than where the whole crop is of an equal height: the half of the ridge is always covered from the ſun, a diſadvantage which is far from being ſlight in a cold climate. High ridges labour under another diſadvantage in ground that has no more level than barely ſufficient to carry off water: they ſink the furrows below the level of the ground; and conſequently retain water at the end of every ridge. The furrows ought never to be ſunk below the level of the ground. Water will more effectually be carried off, by contracting the ridges both in height and breadth: a narrow ridge, the crown of which is but eighteen inches higher than the furrow, has a greater ſlope, than a very broad ridge where the difference is three or four feet.

Next of forming ridges where the ground hangs conſiderably. Ridges may be too ſteep as well as too horizontal; and if to the ridges be given all the ſteepneſs of the field, a heavy ſhower may do irreparable miſchief. One inſtance I was witneſs to. A hanging field had been carefully dreſſed with lime and dung for turnip. The turnip was fairly above ground, when a fatal ſummer-ſhower ſwept down turnip, lime, dung, and a quantity of the looſe ſoil, leaving the land bare. To prevent ſuch miſchief, the ridges ought to be ſo directed croſs the field, as to have a gentle ſlope for carrying off water ſlowly, and no more. In that reſpect, a hanging field has greatly the advantage of one that is nearly horizontal; becauſe in the latter, there is no opportunity of a choice in forming the ridges. A hill is of all the beſt adapted for directing the ridges properly. If the ſoil be gravelly, it may be plowed round and round, beginning at the bottom, and aſcending gradually to the top in a ſpiral line. This method of plowing a hill requires no more force than plowing on a level: at the ſame time it removes the great inconvenience of a gravelly hill, that of rain going off too quickly; for the rain is retained in every furrow. If the ſoil be ſuch as to require ridges, they may be directed to any ſlope that is proper. Columella, Book 2. chap. 5. adviſes, in plowing a hill, the furrows to be directed croſs the hill: which he obſerves is much eaſier than the plowing it up and down.

In order to form a field into ridges that has not been formerly cultivated, the rules mentioned are eaſily put in practice. But what if ridges be already formed, that are either crooked or too high? After ſeeing the advantage of forming a field into ridges, people were naturally led into an error, that the higher the better. But what could tempt them to make their ridges crooked? I anſwer, Not deſign, but the lazineſs of the driver ſuffering the cattle to turn too haſtily, inſtead of making them finiſh the ridge without turning. There is more than one diſadvantage in this ſlovenly practice. Firſt, the water, kept in by the curve at the end of every ridge, ſours the ground. Next, as a plough has the leaſt friction poſſible in a ſtraight line, the friction muſt be increaſed in a curve, the back part of the mould-board preſſing hard on the one hand, and the coulter preſſing hard on the other. In the third place, the plough moving in a ſtraight line, has the greateſt command in laying the earth over. But where the ſtraight line of the plough is applied to the curvature of a ridge in order to heighten it by gathering, the earth moved by the plough is continually falling back, in ſpite of the moſt ſkilful ploughmen.

The inconveniencies of ridges high and crooked are ſo many, that one would be tempted to apply a remedy at any riſk. And yet, if the ſoil be clay, I would not adviſe a tenant to apply the remedy upon a leaſe ſhorter than two nineteen years. In a dry gravelly ſoil, the work is not difficult nor hazardous. When the ridges are cleaved two or three years ſucceſſively in the courſe of cropping, the operation ought to be concluded in one ſummer. The earth, by reiterated plowings, ſhould be accumulated upon the furrows, ſo as to raiſe them higher than the crowns: they cannot be raiſed too high, for the accumulated earth will ſubſide by its own weight. Croſs-plowing once or twice, will reduce the ground to a flat ſurface, and give opportunity to form ridges at will. The ſame method brings down ridges in a clay ſoil: only let care be taken to carry on the work with expedition; becauſe a heavy ſhower before the new ridges are formed, will ſoak the ground in water, and make the farmer ſuſpend his work for the remainder of that year at leaſt. In a ſtrong clay, I would not venture to alter the ridges, unleſs it can be done to perfection in one ſeaſon.

In the operation of flattening ridges, there is a circumſtance that has ſcarce ever been attended to. Ridges are evidently an improvement of art; and ſo is manure. The ſoil muſt have been exhauſted by frequent cropping before either ridges or dung were attempted; and after ridges were formed, the ſoil under the crowns muſt continue in its exhauſted ſtate, being deprived of the benefit both of ſun and rain. We find theſe conjectures verified by experience. When a ridged field is made level as originally, the ſoil immediately under the crown, which had the thickeſt covering, is commonly exceedingly poor. Farmers, ſenſible of this, never fail to give more dung to that part than to the reſt of the field. But a more effectual remedy is, to pierce deeper than the original ſurface with the ſpade or plough, in order to bring up virgin ſoil. This ſoil is generally good; and the whole is made equally fertile, by mixing it with the exhauſted ſoil in croſs-plowing and harrowing. In the low country of Berwickſhire, I frequently uſed this remedy, and never was diſappointed. In making ditches there for draining, I have brought up a brick-clay lying four feet under the ſurface, which, without being mellowed either by ſun or froſt, carried oats of a ſurpriſing ſize. Wild plants may be ſeen every where much larger than ordinary, growing even in gravel thrown up from the bottom of a new-made ditch.

Let it be a rule, to direct the ridges north and ſouth, if the ground permit. In this direction, the eaſt and weſt ſides of a ridge, dividing the ſun equally between them, will ripen at the ſame time.

It is a great advantage in agriculture, to form ridges ſo narrow, and ſo low, as to admit the crowns and furrows to be changed alternately every crop. The ſoil neareſt the ſurface is the beſt; and by ſuch plowing, it is always kept near the ſurface and never buried. In high ridges, the ſoil is accumulated at the crown, and the furrows left bare. Such alteration of crown and furrow is eaſy, where the ridges are no more but ſeven or eight feet broad. This mode of plowing anſwers perfectly well in ſandy and gravelly ſoils, and even in loam. But it is not ſafe in clay ſoil. In that ſoil, the ridges ought to be twelve feet wide and twenty inches high; to be preſerved always in the ſame form by caſting, that is, by plowing two ridges at a time, beginning at the furrow that ſeparates them, plowing round that furrow, and ſo round and round till the two ridges be finiſhed. By this method, the ſeparating furrow is raiſed a little higher than the furrows that bound the two ridges. But at the next plowing, that inequality is corrected, by beginning at the bounding furrows, and going round and round, till the plowing of the two ridges be completed at the ſeparating furrow.

4. CLEARING GROUND of WEEDS.

The farmer views plants in a very different light from the botaniſt. All are weeds with the farmer that give obſtruction to the plants he propagates in his farm. Theſe I diſtinguiſh into two kinds, that require different management, *viz.*---firſt, annuals; and next, all that have a longer exiſtence, which I ſhall comprehend under the general name of *perennials.* It is vain to expect a crop of corn from land over-run with couch-graſs, knot-graſs, or other perennial weeds; and yet the time may be remembered, when, among Scotch farmers, it was a diſputed point, whether ſuch weeds were not more profitable than hurtful. Some found them profitable in binding their light land: the getting a plentiful crop of ſtraw and hay for their cattle, weighed with others. I ſhould be aſhamed of expoſing ignorance ſo groſs in my countrymen, could I not ſay, that they now underſtand the matter better, though few of them hitherto have arrived at the perfection of cleaning. Summer-fallow is the general method; and excellent it is, though it doth not always prove effectual. The roots of couch-graſs in particular are long, and full of juice: if a ſingle joint be left in the ground, it never fails to ſpring. Here the common harrow is of very little uſe, its teeth being too wide. The time relied on by our farmers for deſtroying couch-graſs, is in preparing for barley. After the harrow has raiſed part of a root above ground, men, women, and children, are employed to pull it up. There are only two objections to this method: the expence is one; the other is, that after all this expence, many roots are left in the ground. In order to pave the way for rooting out perennials effectually, and with little expence, I take liberty to introduce a new inſtrument, which I term a *cleaning harrow.* It is of one entire piece, like the firſt of thoſe mentioned above, conſiſting of ſeven bulls, four feet long each, two and one fourth inches broad, two and three fourths deep. The bulls are united together by croſs bars, ſimilar to what are mentioned above. The intervals between the bulls being three and three fourths inches, the breadth of the whole harrow is three feet five inches. In each bull are inſerted eight teeth, each nine inches free below the wood, and diſtant from each other ſix inches. The weight of each tooth is a pound, or near it. The whole is firmly bound by an iron plate from corner to corner in the line of the draught. The reſt as in the harrows mentioned above. The ſize, however, is not invariable. The cleaning harrow ought to be larger or leſs according as the ſoil is ſtiff or free.

To give this inſtrument its full effect, ſtones of ſuch a ſize, as not to paſs freely between the teeth, ought to be carried off, and clods of that ſize ought to be broken. The ground ought to be dry, which it is commonly in the month of May.

In preparing for barley, turnip, or other ſummer crop, begin with plowing and croſs-plowing. If the ground be not ſufficiently pulveriſed, let the great brake be applied, to be followed ſucceſſively with the harrow. In ſtiff ſoil rolling may be proper, once or twice between the acts. Theſe operations will looſen every root, and bring ſome of them to the ſurface. This is the time for the harrow, conducted by a boy mounted on one of the horſes, who trots ſmartly along the field, and brings all the roots to the ſurface: there they are to lie for a day or two, till perfectly dry. If any ſtones or clods remain, they muſt be carried off in a cart. And now ſucceeds the operation of the cleaning harrow. It is drawn by a ſingle horſe directed by reins, which the man at the oppoſite corner puts over his head, in order to have both his hands free. In this corner is fixed a rope, with which the man from time to time raiſes the harrow from the ground, to let the weeds drop. For the ſake of expedition, the weeds ought to be dropt in a ſtraight line croſs the field, whether the harrow be full or no; and ſeldom is a field ſo dirty but that the harrow may go thirty yards before the teeth are filled. The weeds will be thus laid in parallel rows, like thoſe of hay raked together for drying. A harrow may be drawn ſwiftly along the rows, in order to ſhake out all the duſt; and then the weeds may be carried clean off the fields in carts. But we are not yet done with theſe weeds: inſtead of burning, which is the ordinary practice, they may be converted into uſeful manure, by laying them in a heap with a mixture of hot dung to begin fermentation. What better politic, than to make a friend of a foe! At firſt view, this way of cleaning land will appear operoſe; but upon trial, neither the labour nor the expence will be found immoderate. So far from it, that I believe it will not be eaſy to name any other way of cleaning ground effectually, that coſts ſo little. At any rate, the labour and expence ought not to be grudged; for if a field be once thoroughly cleaned, the ſeaſons muſt be very croſs, or the farmer very indolent, to make it neceſſary to renew the operation in leſs than twenty years.

Moſs is one of the moſt pernicious weeds that enter into a graſs-field: in a very dry ſoil, it uſurps upon the good plants, wears them out, and covers the whole ſurface. I have tried lime and dung to very little purpoſe. Coal-aſhes do better: they keep it back a few years; but it recovers ſtrength gradually as the aſhes loſe their influence, and prevails as much as before. Some writers talk of rolling, becauſe moſs is never ſeen on a foot-path.

They do not advert, that the continual treading of feet on a narrow path conſolidates the ground more, and makes it more retentive of moiſture, than rolling can do. Nor do they advert, that moſs is the moſt plentiful in dry ground, where the weightieſt roller makes no impreſſion. As moſs proſpers the moſt on the drieſt ground, the laying the field under water a whole winter will deſtroy it. There is reaſon however to ſuſpect, that it will encroach again, when the moiſture is exhauſted, and the ſoil returns to its arid ſtate; not to mention the many fields that lie out of the reach of water. One infallible method there is; which is, to cover the ground an inch thick with ſoil retentive of moiſture, and to mix it with the original ſoil by the plough and harrow. Thus will moſs be baniſhed, and the ſoil at the ſame time enriched. But the good ſoil here muſt be at hand: it would be too expenſive to bring it from a diſtance. Lucky it is, after all, that there ſtill remains an infallible method, which, inſtead of being expenſive, is extremely profitable. It will be made evident afterward, in laying down rules for rotation of crops, that a quick ſucceſſion of corn and graſs is more profitable, than to allow any ground to continue long in either. Therefore, as ſoon as moſs begins to prevail, plow up the ground for a crop of corn.

Next, of annual weeds, which are propagated by ſeed. As ſeeds cannot be gathered out of the ground like roots, the only way of deſtroying them, is to promote their vegetation; which lays them open to be extirpated by the plough or harrow. For want of induſtry, annual weeds prevail in many parts of this iſland, in the beſt ſoils eſpecially. To view a crop near a town, end of May, or beginning of June, one would believe it to be a crop of charlock or wild muſtard. Theſe plants, it is true, loſe their ſplendid appearance after their flowering is over; but they remain to encumber the ground. As they ripen, and drop their ſeed long before the corn is ripe, they multiply more and more. They not only rob the ground, and ſtarve the good grain, but prevent circulation of air about the roots, which is a great impediment to vegetation. Freedom of circulation is one of the cauſes that make drilled crops ſucceed ſo well. What muſt have been the condition of corn-land in Scotland before fallowing was known!

And now to the deſtruction of ſuch weeds. Summer-fallow, among its other advantages, does this effectually, by obſerving the following method. Begin with plowing in April as ſoon as the ground is dry; and let the brake ſucceed croſs the field; which by pulveriſing the ſoil, will promote the vegetation of every ſeed. As ſoon as the weeds appear, which may be in ten or twelve days according to the ſeaſon, plow and brake as before: the plough will make many ſeeds vegetate; the brake ſtill more. Proceed in the ſame courſe while any weeds appear. In the heat of ſummer, rolling not only promotes vegetation, by keeping in the moiſture, but bruiſes the clods which lock up many ſeeds.

This proceſs requires the following precaution. Avoid plowing or brakeing when the ground is wet. The ſtirring wet ground hardens it, excludes the ſun and air, and prevents vegetation.

By the Britiſh October Packet, arrived at New-York on Friday laſt, we have received the following intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Saturday morning ſome diſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office from General O'Hara, which were ſent off to his Majeſty at Windſor; they bring an account of four Spaniſh frigates having been cruiſing off Gibraltar on the 9th, but that they failed again on the 11th.

The Spaniſh Officer who treated Capt. M'Donald in the manner that has been repreſented, muſt certainly have acted as contrary to the pleaſure of his own court as of ours. Nothing ſhort of piracy, murder or treaſon, could have juſtified the cruelty ſaid to be uſed towards the commander of the Trelawny.

When the proſpect of a rupture with Spain was firſt known, our government made the States General acquainted with it, and demanded their aſſiſtance. In conſequence, orders were immediately iſſued from the Dutch Admiralty, to prepare a ſmall ſquadron of ſhips to join our fleet, and Admiral Kingſbergen was ſent to Portſmouth.

The ſhort notice that was given of ſuch aſſiſtance being required, and the urgency of the demand, did not admit of the Dutch fleet being ſo completely equipped as they poſſibly might have been: but the alacrity ſhewn by the States General to aſſiſt Great Britain, was extremely pleaſing and ſatisfactory to our court, and the appearance of their ſhips at Portſmouth was ſufficient to convince the world of the good faith of our ally.

Nothing further has tranſpired reſpecting the contents of the diſpatches brought by the laſt Meſſenger from Madrid; but we can aſſert from very good authority, that they do not by any means decide the diſpute between the two Courts, indeed, the ſilence of the Gazette is ſufficient, without any comment on our part.

Government have chartered two large ſtoreſhips which are fitting out at Deptford, and are to carry guns the ſame as in war time; they are to carry over the next convicts to Botany Bay, and to ſail before Chriſtmas.

Four Dutch men of war, belonging to Vice Admiral Kingſbergen's ſquadron, which had lately come to anchor in the Texel, ſailed again on Thurſday laſt; but their deſtination is a profound ſecret.

Accounts are received at the Iſland of Jerſey, by boats from St. Maloes, Granville, and Cherbourg, that 700 ſailors were ſent laſt week from the latter to Breſt, to be put on board French men of war: 200 men are to be ſent from St. Maloes this week, and a number from Granville. Theſe accounts further ſay, ſeamen, are pouring daily from all quarters to Breſt, where the greateſt expedition is making to fit out the ſhips ordered by the nation.

The Cortes, to which the King of Spain propoſes ſubmitting the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, is a meeting of the Grandees, and high Officers of the State. The term *Cortes* ſignifies *Courts*.

However improbable it may appear to ſome, that the Spaniards ſhould treat Captain M'Donald as has been repreſented, the caſe is not new. In 1739, they cut off the ears of a Captain Jenkins, and afterwards repented of it in a long and ruinous war with this country.

It is perhaps not unworthy of remark, that the ſeditions in the French fleet at Breſt firſt broke out on board l'Amerique, and has ſince been augmented by the arrival of l'Leopard from the Weſt-Indies, and has ſpread to l'Patriote.

Oct. 6. An engagement between the Auſtrians and Brabanters ended with great loſs (8000 men) to the latter. Congreſs appears far from being diſcouraged by this check, and are determined to ſupport their cauſe to the laſt extremity. This account is dated Bruſſels, October 1.

The war between Spain and the Barbary ſtates has begun by the cannonading of Tangier, in the beginning of September.

After much warm debate in the National Aſſembly on the 27th of September, and much confuſion on the ſucceeding day, it was decreed, 513 to 427, that "The debt immediately due from the ſtate, as well as that of the late clergy, ſhall be paid in the order hereafter to be regulated in aſſignats current, without intereſt. There ſhall not be more than 12,000 millions of livres in aſſignats in circulation at the ſame time, including the four hundred millions already decreed. The aſſignats, as they ſhall be returned into the treaſury, ſhall be burnt, and a new emiſſion of them ſhall not be made without a decree from the National Aſſembly, and this ſhall always be made on condition that they do not exceed the value of the national domains, nor be above twelve hundred millions at the ſame time."

Though hoſtilities are not yet actually declared againſt Spain, there can be no impropriety in terming that country our enemy. Hoſtile diſpoſitions is now avowed on both ſides, and it waits but for the word of command to produce immediate action.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia ſeems diſpoſed to make peace with the Turks on very liberal terms.—She offers to give up her conqueſts made from them during the preſent war, except Oczakow.

Great confuſion in the French Navy.

The criminal proceedings of the Chatelet of Paris, on a denunciation of what happened at Verſailles on the 5th and 6th of Oct. 1789, are publiſhed at laſt, by order of the National Aſſembly, and are the general topic of converſation.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 7.

"The manner of doing buſineſs in this kingdom is now ſuch, eſpecially with Foreign Ambaſſadors, that no abſolute certainty of meaſures can be come at. Mirabeau, for the moment, does every thing; but, it is to be hoped, his power cannot laſt. The doctrine of war is his, the negociation with Foreign Miniſters is directed by him. The King has no more power than an infant; his Miniſters are inſignificant; every thing centers in the Aſſembly; and there half a dozen men govern abſolutely. Things are coming faſt to a criſis, which muſt end in a civil or foreign war. Perhaps this devoted country may experience the horrible conſequences of both.

"M. Neckar was again ſeized a few days ago with a ſlight return of his complaint, which he generally feels when any freſh cauſe of grief ariſes. Notwithſtanding which, he was earneſtly preparing the memorial on the ſubject of aſſignats,* when a mob, raiſed to oppoſe a vote of thanks to the Marquis de Bouille, and to the Garde Nationale of Metz under his command, demanded aloud in the Thuilleries, not only his diſmiſſion, but alſo the heads of the Miniſters, and more violently that of M. de la Tour du Pin, and M. Neckar. Horſe and foot were inſtantly ready to protect them; but the general thought it his duty at the ſame time to inſinuate, that he wiſhed they would be abſent themſelves a few hours.

"M. Neckar was in his cloſet. Several of his friends came out of breath from the Thuilleries, telling him he had not five minutes to loſe, for the mob were coming. At that moment an Aid-de-Camp of M. de la Fayette came in, ſaying, "I beg, Sir, you will not be alarmed; I have 600 men with me, and we will all die, before one hair of your head is touched."—M. Neckar no longer reſiſted, and ſaid, "Since it is ſo, I will go; for were a ſingle bayonet to be uſed in my cauſe, I ſhould ever be unhappy."

"The Aid-du-Camp ſaid, That in expectation of this he had brought a coach; in which Mr. and Mrs. Neckar, and the Aid-du-Camp having ſeated themſelves, they drove out of the hotel, unattended, to avoid being remarked. It was then nine o'clock in the evening; the Aid-du-Camp directed the coachman thro' every ſtreet which he knew to be without danger. From that hour until three o'clock in the morning, that virtuous Miniſter wandered in the dark on the high roads, and acroſs the fields, in a hired coach with two horſes, attended by his faithful companion and the Aid-du-Camp.

"At two o'clock, M. de la Fayette, who knew the road he had taken, ſent another Aid-du-Camp, to inform him that Paris was perfectly quiet, and to intreat his return.

M. Neckar re-entered the gates at three o'clock, and the ſame morning he ſent his reſignation to the King, and wrote a letter to the Aſſembly.

"M. de la Tour du Pin, Miniſter of War, ſpent alſo the beſt part of the night out of his houſe.

"I have ſome idea that this late tumult is in part owing to the planners of the immenſe emiſſion of Aſſignats, who dread M. Neckar's oppoſition, and took this method to force him out."

* *Aſſignats are a ſort of paper money like bankbills. M. Mirabeau propoſed to iſſue to the amount of two millions ſterling in this manner, and when the eſtates of the clergy were to be ſold, theſe aſſignats were to be accepted as caſh.*

TREATY OF PEACE,

Concluded between

The KING and CROWN of SWEDEN, on one part, and the EMPRESS of all the RUSSIAS, and the RUSSIAN EMPIRE, on the other.

In the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity!

HIS majeſty the King of Sweden, and her majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, equally deſirous of putting an end to the war which had unhappily broke out between them, and to re-eſtabliſh the friendſhip, harmony, and good neighbourhood which have long ſubſiſted between their reſpective ſtates and countries, have reciprocally communicated to each other their pacific intentions, and with a view to realize them, have agreed on the following articles.

"Article I. There ſhall be henceforward between his majeſty the king of Sweden, and his eſtates, and her majeſty the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, and her eſtates, countries and nations, on the other,—perpetual peace, good neighbourhood and perfect tranquility both by ſea and land: and conſequently the moſt ſpeedy orders for the ceſſation of hoſtilities ſhall be given by each party.—Whatever is paſt ſhall be forgotten; attention will only be paid to the re-eſtabliſhment of that harmony and mutual goodwill, which has been interrupted by the preſent war.

"Art. II. The limits and frontiers ſhall, on each ſide, continue as they were before the rupture, or the beginning of the preſent war.

"Art. III. Therefore all the countries, provinces, or places whatever, which have been taken or occupied by the troops of either of the contracting parties, ſhall be evacuated as ſpeedily as poſſible, or 14 days after the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty.

"Art. IV. All priſoners of war, or others, who not bearing arms, have been taken by either of the belligerent parties during the courſe of hoſtilities, ſhall be ſet at liberty by each party without ranſom—and they ſhall be permitted to return home without any indemnification being required by either party for their maintenance, but they ſhall be obliged to pay debts which they have contracted with individuals of each reſpective ſtate.

"Art. V. And, in order to prevent the giving of the leaſt occaſion for a miſunderſtanding, at ſea, between the contracting parties, it is ſtipulated & agreed, that whenever one or more Swediſh men of war, whether ſmall or great, ſhall paſs by the forts of her Imperial majeſty, they ſhall be obliged to give a ſalute in the Swediſh manner; which ſhall be immediately anſwered by a ſalute in the Ruſſian mode. The ſame ſhall be obſerved by Ruſſian men of war, whether one or more, they ſhall be obliged to ſalute before the forts of his Swediſh majeſty, & they ſhall be anſwered by a Swediſh ſalute.

"In the mean time, the high contracting parties ſhall order, as ſpeedily as poſſible, a particular convention to be made, in which the mode of ſaluting between Swediſh and Ruſſian ſhips ſhall be eſtabliſhed, whether at ſea, in port, or wherever they may chance to meet.

"Till then—in order to prevent miſtakes in the above caſe, ſhips of war belonging to either party ſhall not ſalute each other.

"Art. VI. Her imperial majeſty of all the Ruſſias has alſo agreed, that his Swediſh majeſty ſhall be at liberty to buy every year corn to the amount of fifty-thouſand roubles, in the ports of the gulph of Finland, and of the Baltic Sea, provided it be proved that it is for the uſe of his Swediſh majeſty, or for the uſe of ſome of his ſubjects duly authoriſed by his majeſty, without dues or charges, and to export it freely into Sweden.—In this, however, barren years ſhall not be included, nor ſuch years in which, for ſome important reaſons, her Imperial Majeſty may be induced to forbid the exportation of grain to any nation whatever.

"Art. VII. As the eagerneſs of the high contracting parties for the ſpeedy termination of thoſe evils with which their reſpective ſubjects have been afflicted in conſequence of war, does not allow them time for the regulation of many points and objects tending to eſtabliſh firmly a good neighbourhood, and perfect tranquility of the frontiers, they agree, and mutually promiſe to pay attention to thoſe points and objects, and to diſcuſs and regulate them amicably, by means of Ambaſſadors, or Plenipotentiary Miniſters, whom they ſhall appoint immediately after the concluſion of the preſent treaty of peace.

"Art. VIII. The ratification of the preſent treaty of peace ſhall be exchanged in the ſpace of ſix days, or ſooner if poſſible.

"In teſtimony whereof we have ſigned the preſent treaty of peace, and ſealed it with our arms.

"Done in the plain of Nercle, near the river Kymene, between the advanced poſts of each camp, the 11th of Auguſt, 1790.

"*Guſtavus Maure Baron D'Armfelt.*
"*Otho, Baron D'Igleſtom.*"

BOSTON, Nov. 17.

HADLOCK, *the inhuman Murderer, executed.*

On Thurſday afternoon, the 28th ult. this foe to civil ſociety was executed at *Pownalborough*, purſuant to his ſentence. Three clergymen attended the miſerable convict, to whom divine ſervice, at the gaol door, was performed, amidſt a great concourſe of people:—The Rev. Mr. M'Clean preached a ſuitable diſcourſe to this unhappy man, on the mournful occaſion. After the ſervice was over, the poor wretch was returned to his condemned hole, where dinner was ſent him by the goal-keeper's wife, who ſhed the tear of humanity on the occaſion. About one o'clock his irons were knocked off, and he was ſoon after led to execution, amidſt a numerous crowd of ſpectators. He appeared compoſed, and amazingly ſteady and firm, tho' ſerious, and fully impreſſed with his critical and awful ſituation:—When he had mounted the ſcaffold, he addreſſed the crowd, and told his fellowcitizens, that he never had any *malice afore-thought*, or premeditated determination to kill any one, ſave in his own defence, when he found he was attempted to be re-taken, or when, in the late war, he went into battle,—at thoſe times he acknowledged he had determined to do the beſt for his own preſervation, though without any premeditated reſolution to deſtroy any particular perſon.—He exhorted all preſent to read GOD's WORD, and often meditate thereon, and not neglect it as he had done, not even looking into his bible, from week to week, or month to month; that he could truly ſay, his whole life had been a continual vexation of ſpirit; that he had never known true pleaſure; that all his thoughts were continually engroſſed upon getting money, and nothing elſe, which he now found to be abſolutely vanity. Being called upon by the ſheriff, to declare the truth relative to his late eſcape from gaol, and whether any one and whom aſſiſted, and particularly whether Mr. Goodwin, the gaoler, as ſome ſuſpected, had been any way concerned in aiding or aſſiſting him in that eſcape? And Mr. Goodwin, who calling upon him to declare the truth in this particular? he ſolemnly declared, as a dying man, ſoon to appear in the preſence of his GOD, that no one gave him any aid or aſſiſtance in that affair, but his young ſon, who happened to be in goal with him the night of his eſcape. The ſtage being knocked from under him, he fell through the nooſe, was ſoon tied up again, without diſcovering any ſigns of unmanly fear, and was launched into eternity.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

Next Monday ſe'nnight, the 6th of December, is the day to which the Congreſs of the United States was adjourned, then to meet in the city of Philadelphia. After that day all the public offices, appertaining unto the government of the United States, will be opened for buſineſs, as per late advices from that city.

Very few of the members of Congreſs have yet arrived, but it was expected, that, in the courſe of ten days from this date, the greater part of them would come in.

The ſubject of war and of peace, and vice voce, between *Don* and the great *Lion*, has been alternately founded in our ears, to the no ſmall amuſement of the lookers on. Accounts to October 1ſt, proclaim *peace* again! perhaps it may be ſo. Be it ſo, or be it not ſo, what care we? We dwell in peaceful habitations and pleaſant places.—We invite foreigners to come and dwell among us; they come, and are not oppreſſed.

The LION complains—thou treadeſt on my *tail*, inſulting *Don*——revenge! thy poſſeſſions, thy rights, or thy *Mexicans*, ſhall pay for this—or, by GEORGE, thy blood ſhall anſwer it!

How the mighty *Lion* vaunts! yet, alas, *King of animals*, thou art again trodden under foot of the quiet, inoffenſive *Don*—Thy beloved ſhip, the *Trelawney Planter*, hath been ſtopped in its way from Jamaica, by a Spaniſh 74—ranſacked, and its grieved Captain held in durance at the pleaſure of the Dons? O direful diſgrace—O *hydra* indignity! is it not equal to the Nootka inſult? I'll *wag* my tail again, and declare vengaence from this new ſource!—Ha! ha! ha! how pitiful doth that man appear to the obſerving world, who ſwells with indignant pride until his entrails ſtrew the ſtreets?

This day is to be obſerved as a day of public thankſgiving to Almighty God for the bounties of the ſeaſon, and other bleſſings, throughout the ſeveral ſtates of Maſſachuſetts, New-Hampſhire, Rhode-Iſland and Vermont.

The county of Berkſhire, being the weſtermoſt county of Maſſachuſetts, bordering on New-York, is found to contain, by the late cenſus, 29,899 whites; 323 other free perſons, ſlaves, *none*—total 30,222 ſouls. The males exceed the females 363. Of the males, thoſe under 16 exceed thoſe of 16 and upwards, 431.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 1.

On Saturday laſt, at eleven o'clock, A. M. *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, PRESIDENT of the UNITED AMERICAN STATES, with his LADY and FAMILY, arrived in this city.

Nothing certain has come to our knowledge by the Packet relative to peace or war. Letters dated October 6, mention, that Spain would not accede to the firſt terms of England, but that as both countries appear inclined not to riſk war, both might relax and terms be agreed upon. Negociations are ſtill going on, and nothing yet decided. But England continues her exertions. A fleet of ſix ſhips is ordered out for ſix months. The Grand-Fleet is at Portſmouth: ſuch a one as England never had before: Twelve firſt-rates are there. A report prevails that Mr. Pitt has declared againſt war. It appears England did not think Spain would have been ſo firm or that France would or could have aſſiſted her. Doubts ariſe how England may be affected, ſhould a rupture take place between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, which is poſſible: ſhe is, however, armed for all events.

The rumor of a war is as ſtrong as ever. Many are of opinion, that notwithſtanding appearances, the winter will paſs in alarms, and the whole buſineſs end in negociations and expenſive armaments.

The accounts of French affairs which have been recently laid before the public, are ſo vague, ſo extravagant, and ſo contradictory, that it is very difficult to form any definite ideas of their real ſituation. The Engliſh ſtatements of the exceſſes which may have taken place, from former examples, we may ſuppoſe are exaggerated. On the other hand, the enthuſiaſtic admirers of the proceedings of the National Aſſembly, as is very natural, may think too lightly of the uneaſineſſes which prevail, and may attempt to diminiſh the real magnitude of the outrages committed in the provinces. The friends of the French Revolution, and ſuch as every patriot American muſt however feel alarmed for the cloud which is impending at the preſent moment, in the form of paper money.

If the propoſed emiſſion of Aſſignats, or Bank Notes, could be turned, as by a ſtroke of magic, into ſolid coin, and diffuſed over the face of the empire, it would depreciate the value of the precious metals in ſuch manner, as nearly to deſtroy their uſe as a medium; but ſuch a flood of paper money, *we* know, by ſad experience, muſt create confuſion, and every evil work.

The late tragical event at Nanci, in France, is ſo variouſly repreſented, that one cannot determine where the blame ought to be fixed

There is undoubtedly a diſpoſition very apparent to criminate the conduct of M. de BOUILLE, as harboring unfriendly deſigns reſpecting the revolution. On the other hand it appears probable, that ere this, funeral honors have been decreed to the memory of thoſe, of his little army, who fell in the attack at Nanci. On the whole, the information derived thro' the medium of the proceedings of the National Aſſembly, is alone to be depended on; for it may be preſumed, that as the enemies of the Revolution are at this time very alert, nine out of ten of the "letters from Paris," in the Engliſh papers, are mere fabrications, without any foundation in truth.

While the patriot and the citizen of the world cannot but admire, as moral theoriſts, the many humane and ſublime deciſions of the National Aſſembly of France on the Rights of Man, there is a ſolemn pauſe impoſed on their admiration in contemplating the probable iſſue of many of their reſolutions, thro' the natural verſatility and obſtinacy of mankind. The progreſs of light and truth is gradual, where prejudice does not impede their operation; but habits and falſe principles often prove an inſuperable barrier to their force and influence, and always require time to be removed, previous to the admiſſion of juſt and reaſonable conceptions.

To this ſtate of things may perhaps be principally attributed the embarraſſments which check in any meaſure the completion of the French revolution: Even in America, it required a number of years to prepare the public mind for its emancipation from the power of Britain.

While the government of the United States is adminiſtered on its true principles, by men who merit and poſſeſs the confidence of the people, as at preſent, every attempt to interrupt its operations or weaken the general confidence in our civil rulers, whether by deſigning demagogues, ſticklers for independent State Sovereignty, or intereſted aſſociations of individuals, muſt prove abortive—for tho' particular perſons, in a corner of the Union, may raiſe a clamor, declaim againſt public meaſures, and employ the preſs as the medium of inflammatory addreſſes—yet there is a cool judgment, a laudable ſpirit of deliberative candor, which diſtinguiſhes the people of the United States, and leads them impartially to weigh, and leiſurely to decide, upon every ſubject ſubmitted to public inveſtigation: They alſo fully realize, that the expence of ſupporting government is a uſeleſs burthen, if an appeal muſt be made in the firſt inſtance to the whole body of the people in all caſes of real or ſuppoſed grievance. The conſtitution is expreſs in this point, and it is certainly more decent, as well as more conſonant to the principles of freedom, to bring every public injury to that tribunal which is competent to doing all poſſible juſtice—the legiſlature of the union.

Internal reſources conſtitute the ſinews of Independence: The United States are making ſuch rapid progreſs in manufactures and agriculture, that in a few years, they will be able not only to ſupply their own demands, but to furniſh a large exceſs of a variety of exportation. Our coaſting trade is already ſupplied with ſeveral ſpecies of goods, which are vended principally in the ſouthern States, upon terms that have eſſentially diminiſhed the importation of ſimilar fabricks from Great-Britain—the principal article now referred to, is coarſe linen-cloths: The encouragement for the raiſing of *hemp* is ſo great, that it is not perhaps being too ſanguine to ſay, that the time is not very remote, when foreign cordage will ceaſe to be imported: *Iron* and *Duck* are manufactured in great quantities, and in the higheſt perfection.

The proſpect that is before us in reſpect to the *carrying-trade*, is highly flattering: The difficulties and prejudices which have heretofore exiſted, are daily ſubſiding and vaniſhing: Our reputation as ſhip-builders is eſtabliſhed—to this the natural advantages we poſſeſs, that enable us to build and victual cheaper than any other country, muſt very ſoon give a decided preference to American bottoms, in all parts of the world: Already have we ſeen ſhips of great burthen ſent out of our ports—the work of our own countrymen, ſo completely, that there was ſcarcely an imported article in their compoſition, from the keel, to the cap on main-top-gallant-maſt-head.

It ſeems almoſt uſeleſs (ſays a French paper) to go about to prove what is in itſelf an incontrovertible truth, that the earth, however barren the ſoil, always becomes fruitful under the hands of free labourers; but is as conſtantly curſed with ſterility, or at leaſt degenerates conſiderably, if cultivated by thoſe who are bound to it by the chain of ſlavery. Let us take a view of the moſt famous regions of our globe; and we ſhall conſtantly ſee that fertility and abundance increaſes and decreaſes with the degree of liberty. Egypt, that nurſe of arts, which even to this day groans beneath the weight of thoſe ſtupendous monuments, that prove beyond a doubt, its former incredible population—the country wherein Herodotus, in his time, reckoned up no leſs than twenty thouſand cities—is not this fine country become a hideous deſart ſince deſpotiſm has ſmitten upon it with her ſceptre of iron! Greece, whoſe ſmiling vallies and golden plains were ſo charmingly deſcribed by her poets; this fertile mother of ſo many powerful republics, in its preſent ſtate of ſubjugation, offers nothing to the view of the diſappointed traveller but a ſucceſſion of ruins, ſolitary plains over-run with buſhes, inhoſpitable marſhes, and a few wretched hamlets. What has become of Italy, that queen of the univerſe, ſince her daſtardly race of prieſts have ſubjected the ſoil to their reign of ſuperſtition and cruelty—Italy, of which it was ſaid by Pliny, that ſhe was proud to ſee her lands cultivated by the hands of thoſe very men that had merited the honors of a triumph; and which, being of inconceivable fertility, yielded the fruits of the earth in a magnificent abundance! But was it not the hands of freemen that have changed the marſhes of Holland into fertile meadows and flouriſhing towns—that have covered the rocks and frozen mountains of Switzerland with paſtures, fields and orchards!—And does not America alſo, peopled by Europeans, afford us a view of fertility and riches, in an exact proportion as her cultivators are more or leſs ſubjected to arbitrary or ſuperſtitious laws? And is it poſſible that thoſe colonies which produce ſugar and coffee are the only ones which refuſe to be fertilized, except by the ſweat of unfortunate ſlaves? If Nature does in no inſtance permit a man to enſlave his fellow creature, it muſt follow, that when her laws are tranſgreſſed in this reſpect, ſhe revenges the inſult, by yielding her riches in abundance only to thoſe, who know how to reſpect the ſacred rights of man.

Extract of a letter from London, October 3.

"We ſtill remain in the ſame uncertain ſtate with reſpect to a war; though the opinions are various. The ſtocks, which are conſidered as the political weather-glaſs, have fallen this laſt week, which has more the appearance of war than for ſome time paſt."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Oct. 5.

"The public opinion is very much divided as to the event of the preſent negociation with Spain. A meſſenger has juſt arrived from that Court, and report ſays, that one of the propoſitions ſent there, has not been acceded to. I have good reaſon to believe, that Mr. Fitzherbert has ſent for freſh powers. Oppoſition are endeavouring to make ſome uſe of Captain M'Donald's teſtimony, by inflaming the people. The Parliament being on the eve of meeting, the ſpeech from the throne will afford a better opportunity of judging of the intentions of miniſtry, than any of the reports in circulation. I think it beyond a doubt, that they will avoid a war if poſſible: But John Bull will not readily forgive the expence he has been put to without ſome fighting."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Oct. 5.

"We are ſtill in a ſtate of uncertainty, whether there will or will not be a war with Spain. The preparations for war are every day more and more vigorous than the laſt. Seamen are now taken from the outward bound ſhips, which, until a few days paſt have been ſuffered to paſs unmoleſted. No protection is a protection for the ſailor from the preſs gangs. Premiums on inſurance riſe. India ſtock and the public funds fall. Large contracts are daily entering into by government and fleets ſecretly are diſpatching to all our diſtant poſſeſſions. In ſhort, every thing we ſee or hear of ſeems to beſpeak war; yet there are many ſenſible men who are of opinion that peace will not be broken in upon. A ſtate of ſuſpence is generally injurious to the trade of the country, and the merchants incline to become rather clarmorous for ſome information. There has been a deputation to wait on the Miniſter, who would not ſee them."

Extract of a letter from London, October 6.

"War is conſidered here as certain with Spain, and of courſe, with the French. Our preparations are immenſe; though ſo great a confidence have we in our preſent miniſter, that conſidering the occaſion, ſtocks have continued very ſteady."

Extract of a letter from London, October 6.

"It ſeems now that we are to have a war. It will be long before Kings and other Potentates know how to fix a proper value to the bleſſings of peace!"

PHILEMON DICKINSON, and JOHN RUTHERFORD, Eſquires, are choſen Senators in the Congreſs of the United States, for the State of New-Jerſey.

The following articles are taken from the New-York Daily Gazetee, of November 27.

LONDON, October 4.

Captain Berkley, commanding the Fury Sloop, returned to London on Friday, and brings with him ſome very particular information concerning the naval preparation in Spain. He has been for ſome time paſt employed to cruize off Cadiz, and watch the motions of the Spaniſh fleet.

Captain Berkley has likewiſe brought diſpatches from General O'Hara at Gibraltar, which are ſaid to be very important. It is reported that the Spaniards are forming lines on the plains of Andaluſia, oppoſite to Gibraltar.

Oct. 5. A Meſſenger was ſent off from Mr. Pitt's houſe in Downing-ſtreet, on Sunday night, to deſire the return of Sir Archibald Campbell to town, who is in the Highlands of Scotland; Mr. Dundas's return is likewiſe required.

The Duke of Leed's Meſſenger was ordered into cloſe-waiting yeſterday, to be ready to carry diſpatches to his Majeſty's Miniſters at the foreign Courts.

A Meſſenger arrived yeſterday morning early at the Duke of Leed's Office, Whitehall, with letters from Earl Gower, at Paris.

Six ſail of the line have been ordered for foreign ſervice within the laſt two or three days, and are accordingly victualling with eight months proviſions, viz. the Marlborough, Culloden, Cumberland, Orion and Lion of 74, and the Ardent of 64 guns, beſides two frigates.

The Port Admirals at the different out-ports have orders to keep every ſhip under their command in conſtant readineſs for immediate ſervice.

College of Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1790.

LAW LECTURES.

The Honorable Judge WILSON, PROFESSOR of LAWS in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, will deliver his Introductory Lecture in the public HALL, on Wedneſday, the 15th of this Month, at ſix o'clock in the Evening. Thoſe Gentlemen who propoſe to attend the Lectures are requeſted to ſignify their Intentions ſoon, that the neceſſary Preparations may be made for their Accommodation.

By Order of the Faculty of the College,
WILLIAM ROGERS, Secretary.

☞ *The Communication from the* Blockley and Merion Society, *for promoting Agriculture and Rural Oeconomy, ſhall appear in our next.*

To be LET,

A PLANTATION, in Montgomery county, bounded by Perqueoming and Skippack creeks, about 23 miles from Philadelphia, formerly occupied by Arnold Fox, now by George High. The cleared land and meadow are about 100 acres. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, an apple orchard, and a large range for cattle. A quantity of wood on the land may be exchanged for lime to manure with. The lime kiln is about two miles from the premiſes. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 20th day of March next.

Alſo a FRAME HOUSE, and GARDEN LOT of about one acre, in Philadelphia, on Walnut-ſtreet, between Thirteenth and Broad-ſtreets from Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt day of March next.---For further particulars and terms, apply to

DANIEL RUNDLE,
In Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets.
Philadelphia, 29th November, 1790. ‡

Philadelphia, November 22, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 4th day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a 50 feet wide ſtreet, laid open from Paſſyunk road to Delaware river, called Catherine-ſtreet; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet about 18 feet, and in length or depth 87 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground granted, or intended to be granted, to William Jarvis, ſouthward by ground of Davis Jones, weſtward by ground of Anthony Duche, and northward by Catherine-ſtreet aforeſaid: taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Thomas Houſton, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday the 4th of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front, on a ſtreet called ———, 22 feet, and in length or depth 203 feet; bounded on the ſouthweſt by ground now or late of Sarah Walſh, on the north and eaſt by ground of Samuel M. Fox, and on the ſoutheaſt by ——— ſtreet aforeſaid: taken in execution as the property of Samuel Baker (ſhip-wright) by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 4th of December next, at the houſe of ——— Grover, Innholder, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Germantown, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following Lots, or Pieces or Parcels of Land, ſituate, lying and being in Germantown townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. Containing about four acres and 38 perches, ſituate on the eaſt of Germantown main ſtreet, bounded by land late of Moſes Hall, by the aforeſaid ſtreet, &c.

No. 2. Containing about 17 acres and 37 perches of land; beginning at a corner of ground now or late of Thomas Brown, on the north ſide of a croſs ſtreet leading to Roxborough townſhip, thence extending along the ſame ſtreet to a ſtone, thence by Koffman's land, &c. to the place of beginning.

No. 3. Containing about 11 acres and 130 perches of land; ſituate on the adjacent ſide land of the ſaid Germantown, and on the ſouthweſt ſide of the great road leading to Plymouth; bounded by the ſaid road, by land of Thomas Brown, Conrad Gehr, ——— Koffman, &c.

No. 4. Containing about one acre and 99 perches; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid Germantown Main-ſtreet, bounded by land of Peter Buckius, Melchior Ming, &c. Taken in execution as the propeity of John Jones, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

* JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Warren tavern, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, four years old, a bald face, blind of his left eye, a natural trotter, and has a white ſpot on his right ear. Whoever will ſecure ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner receive his horſe again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward for the horſe and thief, and for the horſe only THREE POUNDS, paid by

JOSEPH CURTZ.
November 24, 1790. ‡

Lottery-Office, Nov. 17th, 1790.

THE Managers of the City-Hall and Dickinſon College Lottery have the pleaſure to inform the Public, that they have commenced the rolling up of the Tickets at the Lottery-Office, No. 127, Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Church, where Tickets are to be had, as well as of the Managers.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A WELL improved farm, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing 400 acres of deeded land, 200 acres cleared, 30 of which mowable meadow, the greater part a well watered timothy bank, and may be enlarged to upwards of 100 acres, 170 arable, of a good ſoil, and natural to the production of all kinds of grain, the remainder well timbered, and the whole well watered, calculated either for farming or grazing, having water in almoſt every field, and an excellent range for cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon: conſiderable quantities of both lime and dung have been laid upon the ſoil (which is naturally good) within theſe three years paſt. There are alſo on the premiſes three good dwelling houſes conveniently ſituated, ſo as to admit of three diviſions in the tract, with a proportionable quantity of both meadow ground and plowland; two of which buildings are ſquare logs, lately compleated, with three rooms on the under floor; the other a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, with four rooms on each floor, a ſtone kitchen, a large ſtone barn, 75 by 41 feet, with ſtabling under, ſufficient to contain 100 head of cattle; a ſquare log building, which forms a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. Several ſprings of excellent water, two ſmall ſtreams running the whole length of the plantation, and a large creek, known by the name of Octorara, with a beautiful ſituation for a griſt mill, ſaw mill, forge or water works of whatever kind; the ſituation both pleaſant and healthy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. † 6w.

Nov. 23, 1790. JAMES TAYLOR.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ. } Philad. Sept. 16, 1790.

MICHAEL FISHER, you are hereby notified that, purſuant to a Subpœna to you directed, and now in the hands of the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the honorable the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, at a Court to be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, on the third day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Philippina Fiſher, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 4th day of December next, at the Court-houſe, in Eaſton, a certain undivided moiety or half-part of a certain tract of land, ſituate in Northampton county, on the waters of Middle-creek, and the northermoſt head waters of Wallenpabeck, interſected by the new road running from Pocona to the New-York line, and on the eaſterly ſide of Mooſick Ridge, containg 25000 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, late the property of Robert Lettice Hooper, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Moos townſhip, bounded by lands of Paul Flick, Andrew Straſberger, Frederick Shoneberger, late Philip Drum's land; containing 130 acres, more or leſs; late the property and eſtate of Michael Swartz, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th day of December next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Cheſnut-hill townſhip, bounded by land of Conrad Dondrew, John Linberger, George Kungel and Conrad Hag, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, late the property of Chriſtian Sorber, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, November 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 20th of December next, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Delaware townſhip, bounded by lands of   Hays, and vacant lands, containing 109 acres, more or leſs, late the property of John Gilbſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

November 17th, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of Public Taxes in the city and county of Philadelphia, who are yet in arrears, to pay the amount of their reſpective duplicates to the Treaſurer (excluſive of the taxes for the preſent year) on or before the 4th day of January next, otherwiſe they muſt expect to be proceeded againſt, as the law directs.

And thoſe Collectors who may be under the neceſſity of claiming allowances for taxes due on real eſtates, are requeſted to make return thereof to the Board of Commiſſioners, at the Old Court-houſe, on or before the 15th day of December next, in order that the ſaid eſtates may be advertiſed and ſold for the payment of ſaid taxes, agreeably to law.

EVAN THOMAS,
ANDREW GEYER, } Commiſſioners.
SAMUEL CHURCH,

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MATHIAS BUSH, of Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in the ſame for payment, to SOLOMON BUSH, Adminiſtrator.

Montgomery county, 13th Oct. 1790. 6w

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles-town townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Valley Forge, on the third of September, a bright bay gelding COLT, two years old paſt, full fourteen hands high, with four white feet, three of them white almoſt to the knees, one to the footlock, and the near hind hoof a little crooked, a ſmall ball face, his tail cut middling ſhort, and of a dray breed. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the colt, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER SAYLOR.

November 8, 1790. ¶

Imported, and to be Sold, by

JOHN WOOD, *Clock and Watch-Maker,*

In Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

WATCHES, eight day and thirty hour clock movements, muſical quarter and common eight day ſpring clocks, jappanned clock faces, caſt clock works, forged ditto, ſlit pinions, bells and hands, ſetts of muſical bells, clock and watch main ſprings, glaſſes, hands, pendants, with tools, files and materials of every kind neceſſary in the buſineſs of clock and watch making---where thoſe who may have occaſion may be conſtantly ſupplied on reaſonable terms. Nov. 10. ‡

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57,

A Neat aſſortment of broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped cloths and coatings, plains, naps and roſe blankets, red, white and yellow flannel, baizes, black and olive cotton velvets, ſilk ditto, for collars of coats, thickſetts, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Ravens duck, dowlaſs, oznabrigs, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from 7 to 70, coloured do. ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, death-head and baſket buttons, an aſſortment of faſhionable aſſorted metal ditto, ſilver ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, kenting ditto, linen ſpotted ditto, ſcarlet ſerge, bobbins, tapes, ivory combs, horn ditto, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joans ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinetts and ſhaloons, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, printed cottons and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, pins and needles, buckles, knives and forks, butchers knives, Barlow penknives, mens and womens cotton and worſted hoſe, boys and youths worſted ditto, ſhovels, frying-pans, ſaddlers webb, ſtirrups, mens and womens beaver pelt gloves, ſilk ditto, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, ten-penny nails, candleſticks, 8 by 10 window-glaſs, red lead.

Good hay in a barn near the city.

To be LET, a LARGE HOUSE and GARDEN in Third-ſtreet, Northern Liberties. ‡

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE Gaol at Weſt-Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter, the night of the 4th inſtant, the four following perſons, viz.

EZRA HOLBROOK, committed on ſuſpicion of horſe-ſtealing, a likely well made man, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black ſhort hair, born in New-England; had on a dark purple broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, a blue pluſh waiſtcoat, and corduroy breeches with broad ſtripes; has the appearance of a gentleman, ſuppoſed to be gone either to Virginia or New England, has followed the blackſmith's buſineſs in the former place; took with him a pair of ſaddle-bags, with a change of clothing therein. Was left by ſaid perſon a bay horſe, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, 14 hands high, about ten years old, ſhod all round, thin in fleſh, his ſhoulder galled by the collar. Any perſon applying, on proving property, may have him, otherwiſe he will be ſold in four weeks.

JAMES HARRISON, committed on ſuſpicion of horſe-ſtealing, an Engliſhman born, ſays he is a whiteſmith by trade, and lived a number of years in Boſton, has been twice confined in Lancaſter gaol, about 40 years of age, five feet ſix inches high, a well ſet fellow, brown hair; had on a pair of old ſpotted velvet breeches and waiſtcoat, old pair of boots, and a hat; very talkative when in liquor, which he is fond of.

JAMES STEEL, committed for larceny, an Engliſhman born, an old offender, about 50 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, black hair mixed with white, well ſet, marked with the ſmall-pox; had on a light coloured home made coat, fuſtian jacket and overalls, hat almoſt new.

THOMAS FLOOD, a well ſet fellow, about 22 years old, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, round ſhouldered, down look, fond of ſtrong liquor, and quarrelſome when drunk; had on a light coloured waiſtcoat, a pair of copperas coloured ſtriped trowſers, old wool hat, and had ſhort dark hair.

Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed villains, aud ſecures them in any gaol in this ſtate, ſhall receive SIX POUNDS for Holbrook, and THREE POUNDS for each of the others, with reaſonable charges if brought back, paid by

Nov. 6, 1790. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

William Kain, Fuller,

TAKES this method to inform the public that his Fulling-mill and works, at Cole's town, near Haddonfield, are in good order for carrying on the fulling buſineſs in a complete manner. All thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon having their work quick and well done, as reaſonable as can be done elſewhere, and their fovors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Cloths, worſteds, &c. will be taken in at JOHN NEGUS's, at Arch-ſtreet ferry, in Philiadelphia, at SAMUEL KENNARD's, Eſq; and JOHN BRANSON's, weaver, in Haddonfield; and at SAMUEL COLE's, Moore's-town, where cloths will be duly taken away and returned after being dreſſed by ſaid WILLIAM KAIN, who purpoſes giving his attendance once a week for that purpoſe.--All perſons are deſired to put proper directions in writing, with their names, in their cloths. †tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A MILL and PLANTATION, near Whitemarſh Church. The mill is on a very conſtant and excellent ſtream, there are about 100 acres of good limeſtone land, a great part watered meadow. The dwelling-houſe, mill and ſpring-houſe are of ſtone, with a new log barn. Alſo a tract of 100 acres near the above, the greateſt part well timbered, and the arable land in good condition. For terms and further particulars, enquire at Doctor Lehman's, No. 73, up Third-ſtreet.

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch and Hair Powder,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWBRIDGE.

HE ALSO SELLS—— American manufactured F. and F. F. Gunpowder of an excellent quality.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

MUSTARD SEED.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price——One-fourth of a Dollar.)

(Printed by W. SPOTSWOOD,) *Sold by*

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

Market-ſtreet, ſouth ſide, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

A NARRATIVE of the MUTINY

On board his Britannic Majeſty's Ship BOUNTY; And the ſubſequent voyage of part of the crew in the *ſhip's boat*, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Iſlands, to Timor, a Dutch ſettlement in the Eaſt-Indies.

By Lieutenant WILLIAM BLIGHT.

For SALE, a very valuable FARM,

Well known by the name of *DIRTY CAMP*, on the main road from Bedford to Pittſburg, within fifteen miles of the latter.

CONTAINING 557 acres, of which 200 acres is excellent bottom land, ſuitable to make meadow of the firſt quality, and the upland is equal to any in the country in quality. This tract has great advantages for water, Turtle creek running through it, and well calculated to make an extenſive ſtock farm, or may be divided into two tracts, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. There is about 90 acres clear, under good fence, of which 50 acres is in good meadow. There are on the premiſes a ſmall log tenement and barn, &c. As this farm received its name from the Britiſh, in General Braddock's campaign, and is generally known by thoſe perſons who have travelled in the Weſtern country, thoſe who incline to purchaſe will be at no loſs to get ſuch further information as they would wiſh. For terms of ſale, apply to Colonel S. BAYARD at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela river, GEORGE ADAMS, at Pittſburg, DAVID ESPYS, at Bedford, Captain RIPPY, at Shippenſburg, THOMAS SMITH, Eſq; at Carliſle, JOHN MUSSER, Lancaſter, JACOB BOWER, Eſq; Reading, General DANIEL BROADHEAD, and JOHN STEINMETZ, Eſq; Philadelphia. 6 w.

Elizabeth Town, June 5th, 1790.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

THAT valuable Plantation, called FRIEDENSTHAL, on the Buſhkill, in the forks of Delaware, ſix miles from Eaſton, and two from Nazareth, on the road from Eaſton to the Wind-Gap, containing about 600 acres. There are on the premiſes a griſt mill, with two pair of ſtones and ſtone walls, on a never-failing ſtream, a two ſtory log dwelling houſe, log ſtables, and a large barn, with ſtables built of ſtone, two orchards, above 100 acres cleared plowland, and about 40 acres good cleared meadow, ſufficient to keep a large ſtock of cattle.

On paying one third of the purchaſe money, time will be given to pay the remainder. For further particulars, inquire at the Taverns at Bethlehem and Leditz.

N. B. If this plantation is not ſold before the 1ſt of January next, it will be rented for ſome years. † 4w

---

William and Joſeph Sanſom,

No. 67, Second, near Arch-ſtreet,

Have received by the different Veſſels from London, Liverpool and Hull, and the Two Brothers, Capt. Geddes, from Dublin,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of, by the piece or package, on very low TERMS, viz.

INDIAN blankets, point blankets,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 roſe blankets,
Kendal cottons, red flannels,
Bocking baizes, blue, red and green,
Green and white Colecheſter ditto,
Coatings, twilled, plain and ſtriped,
Broadcloths and plains,
Florentines, ſattinets and laſtings,
Rattinets, ſhalloons and other ſtuffs,
Shawls, printed cottons and callicoes,
Felting, for paper-makers, &c. Alſo
Iriſh Linens and Ruſſia Sheetings,
Shot aſſorted, from B. and SB. to No. 9, bar lead,
Crowley ſteel, bliſtered ſteel, copperas, red lead,
Window glaſs, &c.

And they daily expect an aſſortment of hardware, tin, ſheet iron, &c. 6w

---

Juſt imported from London, per the ſhips Marquis de la Fayette, Pigou and Apollo, and for ſale on low terms, by the package or piece, by

Wooddrop & Joſeph Sims,

No. 155, Water ſtreet, ſouth part,

A General Aſſortment of Woollen Goods.

Among which are,

KENDALL cottons, fearnoughts, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 roſe blankets, ſtriped blanketing, 8-4 and 9-4 blue, green and ſpotted rugs; ſerges, halfthicks, plains, coatings, &c.

Alſo ſail cloth No. 1 to 8, of a ſuperior manufacture, that will not mildew.

They have likewiſe for ſale, Madeira, Liſbon, and red and white Port wines, in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks, fit for immediate uſe; old Port wine in bottles by the dozen, Muſcovado ſugar in barrels, &c. &c. tf

October 6, 1790.

CHARLES TAWES,

Muſical Inſtrument-Maker,

At the ſign of the Organ, in Walnut-ſtreet, No. 60, near Third-ſtreet,

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for paſt favors conferred on him, and humbly ſolicits their future patronage.

He has now on hand, of his own manufacture, a few elegant and toned Piano Fortes, with the lateſt improvements from London patterns, which he will ſell as low as can be imported, and warranted good.

N. B. Harpſichords, Piano Fortes, and other inſtruments tuned and repaired, at a ſhort notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3158.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1790.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

Through the channel of your paper, the BLOCKLEY *and* MERION *Society, for promoting Agriculture and Rural Oeconomy*, wiſh to convey to the public, a few of the Obſervations and Experiments on Agriculture which have been preſented to them. As every age, eſpecially the preſent, has produced ſo many volumes upon this ſubject, it may be thought vanity in the ſociety, to imagine that any production of theirs can be of uſe. Although many valuable books have been written on the practical part of huſbandry, from which much uſeful information may be obtained, yet they are not generally in the hands of farmers, and the ſoil and climate of Europe, where they were generally publiſhed, differ ſo widely from ours, that in many inſtances different management is neceſſary; for it is well known many things ſucceed there, which turn to no account here. Fair and accurate experiments are therefore wanting, to enable us to decide which are the beſt modes of culture, and the moſt profitable courſe of crops. Senſible of this, the Society mean, from time to time, to offer to the public ſuch obſervations and experiments as may be laid before them, hoping that other Agricultural Societies will do the ſame. It would alſo be extremely uſeful to promulgate, in a ſhort way, the practice and experiments of Europe; and that, by a compariſon of experiments on the ſame ſubject, the beſt mode of culture may be adopted, and this delightful occupation rendered as profitable as it is pleaſant.

By order of the Society,
RICHARD TUNIS.

Lower Merion, Nov. 25, 1790.

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORN-OUT LANDS.

Deep-Trench and frequent Ploughing.

Communicated by Richard Peters, Eſquire, Preſident of the Society.

WHEN I took the liberty of pointing out defects in our mode of farming, I promiſed to uſe my endeavors to ſuggeſt remedies for evils, which I wiſh prevailed only in our neighbourhood. Exceptions are happily to be met with; but the ſtile of agriculture, under ſimilar circumſtances, is too much alike every where. It is the more unfortunate, as moſt of the inhabitants of exhauſted lands ſeem to be the leaſt ingenious and induſtrious, in calling to their aſſiſtance *ſyſtem* and *experiment*, although they ſtand the moſt in need of them. It ſhould ſeem that, as to them, the old adage of *Neceſſity being the Mother of Invention* would not apply. Their ſpirits, and conſequently their exertions, ſeem to fail them, and to be exhauſted in proportion to the degrees of impoveriſhment attending their ſoil. Even the induſtrious ſow much, and reap little. As long as thoſe who poſſeſs it can clear a piece of new land, they apply themſelves to the tillage of it, and abandon the greater part of the reſidue of their farms, to what they deem unconquerable poverty. If you enquire the reaſons of their negligence, they will aſſign any but the true one—"They have not ſtock enough to make manure—they have not ſtrength enough to work much land, and muſt therefore work that which yields the moſt—they have not money to purchaſe the means of re-invigorating their farms."—The fact is, that their not making the neceſſary and proper application of their ſtock and ſtrength is the cauſe of the latter misfortune, which includes the reſt. If their ſtock is ſmall, it requires the more attention to produce profit from it; and if their ſtrength is not great enough for *two* acres, let it be applied effectually to *one*. They will find their affairs in this caſe mend as if by magic. Their expences will be leſs, and of courſe their profits greater. Their labour will have a limited, and conſequently a practicable, object. Savings in wear and tear of implements, of ſeed, of expence in wages, of expenditures to mechanics, with all the conſequences of cultivating a ſmall portion of land well, will immediately follow. They will not fail in the accompliſhment of their object; but they will ceaſe to bring themſelves in debt by miſapplied endeavours to avoid it. They will find too their *one* acre well cultivated more productive than *many* in the old rotine of miſmanagement. The difference between a highly improved acre and one even beyond mediocrity, is greater than at firſt view it would appear to be. In England, the proportion of rent between land producing five quarters and that bringing three quarters per acre, is often more than two to one. Yet the produce is not double. But after labour and expence, which are the ſame in both, the exceſs is the profit; and the tenants at the higheſt rents clear the moſt money and get rich, while it frequently happens that the others become bankrupt.

Theſe obſervations are the moſt applicable to thoſe, who, like ourſelves, have their lots caſt in a country exhauſted by bad tillage. With good and ſyſtematical culture our ſituation would have been very different. Under good management our lands would have ſtill continued fertile; and we ſhould not poſſeſs them in their preſent miſerable ſtate. The following Remarks are intended to elucidate and confirm my obſervations on the firſt evil I, on a former occaſion, pointed out, viz. "*Defects in our Mode of Tillage.*"—

One would think that the bare recital of the common mode of preparation for wheat, too generally accompliſhed here in one year, though in well informed countries it is not compleated in leſs than three, would ſufficiently point out the evil and the remedy.

In general the ſod is turned or broken up in the ſpring, at the moſt *four*, but more frequently leſs than *three inches* deep. This ſod is compoſed of a ſmall proportion of graſs-roots. The roots of permanent and noxious weeds (whoſe fibres have formed a mat, pervading the greater part of the ſurface, where they run horizontally, and, if tap rooted, ſtriking as deep as the ſoil will admit) occupy the reſt. The ſeeds of theſe weeds, both annual and perennial, have been dropping for years, ready to vegetate with the firſt ſtirring of the earth. In this wretched ſituation it is plowed moſt wretchedly, becauſe ſuperficially, and left without harrowing for two or three months. It is then croſſed; at the ſeaſon of ſowing harrowed; the ſeed is then plowed in, and thus committed to this miſerable maſs of clods, unbroken in the whole or in part. In this maſs are contained undecayed roots of weeds and vegetating blue and other unconquered fibrous graſſes, which, unlike tap-rooted graſſes, ſuch as clover, are peſts, and not aſſiſtants to grain. The ſeed is then left to take its chance, with this hoſt of enemies to contend with. Added to theſe, a crop of Indian corn, *a great exhauſter*, is often taken in the ſeaſon of ſowing the grain. This, with its other bad effects, prevents the plough and harrow from having their full operation. This is a true ſtatement of the *general practice*, which, if we do not amend, will prolong the cauſes of our complaints that blue graſs, garlick and other weeds, choak and nauſeate our crops; inſomuch that our produce pays not for our labour and expences. Can it be ſuppoſed that a plant, ſuch as *wheat* (which will penetrate three feet if the ſoil will admit of it, and whoſe horizontal roots have been meaſured ten feet) will perfect itſelf in a depth of three or four inches, and in a collection of clods, tuſſocks of weed-roots and encreaſing mats of blue graſs, which will prevent the extenſion of its roots and fibres? Will any one believe that weeds, ſuch as yellow weed or St. John's wort, white weed or daiſies, or blue graſs, which require three years with well attended fallow crops to deſtroy them, can be ſo backened in one ſeaſon, as not materially to injure the winter grain, if not to choak it in the whole or in part? Let ſuch as conceive this examine the vigor with which weeds grow after the crop is off, and conſider how long wheat occupies the ground, and of courſe what opportunity this crop (contrary to the effect of fallow crops) gives to their encreaſe and growth. Let them alſo conſider, that clods contain, as in magazines, untouched fibres and loads of graſs and weeds ready to vegetate after a little reſt; and that they alſo lock up ſo many mouths of the earth, which would, in a ſtate of pulverization, receive the nouriſhment and food of plants, from the dews and airs. Their candour would then, I truſt, compel them to ſubſcribe to what ſhould be an agricultural maxim—*A farmer ſhould let nothing grow but his crop.*

Indolence makes large demands upon ingenuity to furniſh it with excuſes. Some plauſible reaſons are brought forward to ſupport every bad practice. I have heard it alledged in converſation, and have met with it in a treatiſe on St. Foin (the moſt extenſive rooted vegetable of its tribe) that "Plants ſhould not extend their roots too "far, or they will ſpend themſelves in root."—As if nature was not too wiſe to ſuffer an injurious diſproportion in the parts of her productions. Roots are to vegetables (as in that treatiſe it is obſerved) what the inteſtines and ſtomach are to animals. The more and larger theſe are, being always proportioned to the body of which they are parts, the more and greater the ſupplies of nouriſhment received and communicated.

The remedies I will recommend for the evils I have enumerated are--*deep-trench* and *frequent plowings*.--I have had much experience of the good effects of theſe on lands as much impoveriſhed as any in this country. I have therefore no occaſion for authorities to ſatiſfy myſelf—But I will quote one inſtance, among many which might be produced. The celebrated *Chateauvieux*, a philoſophic and attentive cultivator, ſelected a piece of ground, from which he had taken the ſoil three feet deep, leaving only a ſterile, whitiſh clay. By digging and ſtirring this ſpot, he brought it, *in three years*, to bear *wheat* without manure, as large and fine as any his garden could produce. This ſhews that earth, ſuppoſed barren, can be made, by ſtirring, ſeparating its parts, and expoſure to the influences of the air, as productive as the original ſurface. It fully anſwers the objections to deep and trench plowing of *turning up barren earth*; for the worſt earth may be thus made fertile. *Miller* alſo affords inſtances in proof, from the practice of the gardeners about London. They trench their grounds, when they begin to be exhauſted, three feet deep, turning the original ſurface to the bottom.

To perform the operation of *trenching*, which is unneceſſary above once in ſeven years, I have a plough in the common form, but large and ſtrong—the mortiſe in the beam *long*, ſo as to admit of altering the inclination of the coulter, as you would wiſh to go deeper or ſhallower, and the mould-board is conſtructed ſo as to caſt off more earth than the common plough—With this plough, drawn by two oxen and two horſes, or four of the former, I begin by running as deep a furrow as poſſible--The next operation is made with a light plough and two horſes; which pares off the ſod two inches deep, with a broad furrow, turning this ſod into the trench with all its weeds, roots and other peſts, to your ſoil. Theſe are completely covered by the large plough, ſomewhat narrower than the ſmall one, and which running in the ſame furrow, throws over a body of earth, which buries theſe nuiſances; moſt of which, being placed beyond vegetation, ferment, rot, and become bleſſings, by adding to the fertility of the ſoil. The depth from ten to fourteen inches, as your ſoil will bear.—This, when I can do it, I have finiſhed before winter. The next ſeaſon I give it a light dreſſing with lime, dung, or ſuch other manure as I can obtain, and work it well with Indian corn, the moſt common fallow crop we have. In trenching I am ſatisfied if I get through three quarters of an acre in a ſhort day, though ſometimes I do more. My plough runs, in the years ſucceeding the trenching, no deeper than is required in good common plowing, perhaps five or ſix inches. I frequently ſow buckwheat, and plow it in when in full bloſſom, as a green manure and covering crop. I have raiſed potatoes, tap roots and cabbages, in ground thus prepared, as fallow crops, to great advantage. The effects have anſwered my moſt ſanguine expectations, and I therefore warmly recommend it. Be not uneaſy if your profits are not immediate. Time and tillage are required to impregnate this new earth, which has in itſelf leſs food for plants, than it will obtain from the air by ſtirring and expoſure. To thoſe who will not confine themſelves to a ſpot within their power to *trench*, I would recommend (if they will not, as I always prefer, uſe that much neglected but profitable animal, *the Ox)* adding another horſe to their plough, and deepening their furrows; making it an object to turn up their fallows in the fall. This will be a ſtep towards *good huſbandry*. If to this they will add one or two extraordinary plowings, the ſucceeding ſeaſon, their crops will amply repay them.

The method I recommend is not without its exceptions, of which the farmer, from ſmall eſſays, muſt inform himſelf. The depth muſt be regulated by the ſtaple; and there are ſome ſoils not proper for wheat, and evidently improper for trenching; tho' theſe are few. I know too that ſome, and particularly clay-farmers, are attached to their clods; becauſe they ſay they keep the ground from conſolidating, or, as they call it, *ſaddening* or poaching. But it is beſt not to ſow *wheat* on ſuch ſoils 'till prepared by good tillage, with ſome manure and a good courſe of cropping, as well fallow as covering, to precede this which is juſtly ſtiled the *Golden Grain*. When thus prepared, the fermentation introduced by the manure, and perhaps by the phlogiſton, or whatever be the food of plants, will cauſe a repulſion between the particles, and the very nature of the ſoil will be changed. Be the cauſe what it may, (for I pretend to no preciſe knowledge of theſe hidden operations of Nature) it is well known that ſoil thus treated lies light and looſe; and therefore to keep it aſunder has no occaſion for clods; to which even *ſtones* (as they retain moiſture and contain no noxious roots or ſeeds) are, in many reſpects, preferable. Nor will this ſoil be *ſpewy*, as it is commonly termed, as the roots will take deep hold, and want not the ſhelter or gradual nouriſhment, which thoſe who are advocates for clods hold out as neceſſary in ſhallow ploughed grounds. Inſtances are not wanting where good crops have been obtained, harrowed in at one ploughing, late in the autumn, when the vegetation of the weeds and graſs has been choaked or ended for the ſeaſon. This may, *with good luck*, ſerve a turn. The crop may get the ſtart of the weeds and graſſes; which they revenge by growing with more vigour when it is off. It is on this account bad farming; and ſhould rather be treated as a fortunate exception, than as a rule. I do not here allude to wheat, ſown at one ploughing, on a clean clover-ley—for this is a valuable part of the rotation ſyſtem I offered for your conſideration. I will cloſe this part of the ſubject with a quotation from Duhamell—"It is often more advantageous to encreaſe the fertility of land by *ploughing*, than by *dung*. Becauſe in general only a certain quantity of dung can be had; the produce of 20 acres being ſcarcely ſufficient to produce enough for four or five; whereas the particles of the earth may be divided and ſubdivided almoſt to infinity. The help derived from dung is therefore limited, while no bounds can be ſet to the benefits derived from plowing." This obſervation of one who was an Enthuſiaſt for the drill huſbandry, may be ſomewhat tinged with attachment *to ſyſtem*—truth is generally between the extremes, to which the advocates for favourite ſyſtems extend their ſpeculations—*manures* muſt never be neglected. But, with them, the practice here recommended ſhould be ſeriouſly attended to. It will render their efficacy more beneficial, and of courſe require the ſmaller quantity. Without them it is the beſt ſubſtitute, thoſe who cannot or will not obtain them can apply.

With all this, the farmer muſt not be in too great haſte to obtain his ultimate profit. Time is required in the preparation. Fallow crops, which either cover or force tillage, will repay the expence in the neceſſary ſtages of improvement. We muſt not crowd into one ſeaſon, the Buſineſs which will be ineffectual, unleſs three or four years are devoted to it. When the end is accompliſhed, its effects are not tranſitory, but permanently profitable; and the perſevering cultivator will long continue happy, in the well earned and rich reward of all his patience and all his toils.

Thus have I endeavoured to comply with the wiſhes of the ſociety, by propoſing what to me appears the "*beſt method of improving worn out lands.*" If the means I have offered are well known to the experienced agriculturiſts of Europe, or of our own country, they are the more to be relied on. Our profeſſion derives ſubſtantial advantages from well directed *practice* and *experiments* perſeveringly executed. *Theories*, however new, ingenious and amuſing, are of little uſe, unleſs proved beneficial by theſe indiſputable teſts.

By order of the Society,
RICHARD TUNIS, Secretary.

To be LET,

A PLANTATION, in Montgomery county, bounded by Perqueoming and Skippack creeks, about 23 miles from Philadelphia, formerly occupied by Arnold Fox, now by George High. The cleared land and meadow are about 100 acres. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, an apple orchard, and a large range for cattle. A quantity of wood on the land may be exchanged for lime to manure with. The lime kiln is about two miles from the premiſes. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 20th day of March next.

Alſo a FRAME HOUSE, and GARDEN LOT of about one acre, in Philadelphia, on Walnut-ſtreet, between Thirteenth and Broad-ſtreets from Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt day of March next.---For further particulars and terms, apply to

DANIEL RUNDLE,
In Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets.
Philadelphia, 29th November, 1790. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A MILL and PLANTATION, near Whitemarſh Church. The mill is on a very conſtant and excellent ſtream, there are about 100 acres of good limeſtone land, a great part watered meadow. The dwelling-houſe, mill and ſpring-houſe are of ſtone, with a new log barn. Alſo a tract of 100 acres near the above, the greateſt part well timbered, and the arable land in good condition. For terms and further particulars, enquire at Doctor Lehman's, No. 73, up Third-ſtreet.

LONDON, October 11.

From the circumſtance of ten thouſand ſtand of arms being ordered to be ſhipped on board the fleet deſtined for foreign ſervice, it may be fairly preſumed that a plan of operations is concerted in the Cabinet, of a nature decidedly offenſive. The Spaniſh Settlements already entertain a diſpoſition of revolt. When furniſhed with arms, and encouraged by powerful ſupport, there cannot be a doubt but that they would riſe againſt their preſent maſters.

The Mexicans cheriſh their reſentments againſt Spaniſh cruelty and oppreſſions. Freed from a yoke ſo grievous and intolerable, they would embrace with open arms the friendſhip and protection of a nation whoſe communication with them would be tempered with humanity.

There is a Spaniſh Count now in London, a Mexican by birth, who has frequent interviews with the Miniſter. He has been ill treated by his own court, and has taken refuge in this country, as an aſylum againſt further perſecution. He is a man of letters and talents, and is well able to give the beſt information concerning the preſent ſtate of the Spaniſh American Colonies.

No order has yet paſſed the Admiralty Board for an augmentation of the marines. That uſeful body is yet near one thouſand three hundred men deficient in its preſent eſtabliſhment. Numerous recruiting officers are out, and it is to be hoped that in a few weeks it may be complete. As ſoon as this is the caſe, it is probable that a very conſiderable augmentation will be made.

Before he ſailed upon his late cruize, Lord Howe made a demand at the head quarters at Portſmouth, for a detachment of marines to embark on board one of the ſhips of his fleet, when, melancholy to relate! there were only *ſix* men fit for duty at quarters.

The oppoſition need not give themſelves much trouble about the account of the money expended in naval preparations. It will turn to an account which they ſeriouſly dread—the honor and aggrandiſement of the nation.

The fire ſhips for the grand naval armament have barrels well ſupplied; there is in each barrel about 120lb of corned powder, 63lb of pitch, 10lb. of tallow, 40lb. of ſulphur, 50lb. of ſaltpetre, 6lb of roſin, and three pints of oil.

Orders were ſent from the Admiralty late on Wedneſday night for Portſmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, for every ſhip to be furniſhed with foreign flags, which are never uſed but in time of war.

The men of war now fitting in the river Medway, are all ordered round to the Downs with as much expedition as poſſible.

The object of the Grand Fleet's ſailing, is not, as ſtated in moſt of the papers, to prevent a junction of the French and Spaniſh fleets: that is, in the preſent high ſtate of perfection of our naval force, a conſummation rather to be wiſhed for than dreaded; they are merely to eſcort out of danger the Weſt-India ſquadron.

The combined fleets of France and Spain, if a conjunction has been formed, as is generally ſuppoſed, conſiſts of fifty ſail of the line, fourteen French, and thirty-ſix Spaniſh, beſides frigates. Lord Howe takes with him forty ſhips of the line from Portſmouth, and ten from Plymouth; ſo that every man will only have his bird, if a meeting takes place, and a tolerable light meal it will be; for ſo excellently a conditional fleet, in point of officers, men and ſhips, never left the Britiſh ſhore.

Oct. 12. Orders were iſſued from the War Office on Saturday, to raiſe one hundred companies of foot.

Orders were alſo iſſued to the magiſtrates in every county, to aſſiſt the recruiting parties to raiſe men as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

The three firſt battalions of the Guards received orders yeſterday to be augmented to ſeventy-five men each company, and to hold themſelves in readineſs for foreign ſervice, to be attended by one Field Officer. The officers are ordered to furniſh themſelves with ſmall tents.—Their deſtination is Jamaica; Government being under apprehenſions for the ſafety of that Iſland. It is well known the Spaniards have long had an eye towards it.

War is now inevitable.

We can, from undoubted authority, aſſure the public, that a War with Spain is now fixed on, and that hoſtilities will commence immediately. Fifty new companies are immediately to be raiſed, and memorials are this day and to morrow to be given in for the commiſſions.

We have authority further to add, that two thouſand of the Guards, under the command of the Duke of York, have received orders to prepare to march at a day's notice; and likewiſe, that letters of Marque are immediately to be granted.

This accounts for Lord Howe's haſty return to the fleet—and for putting ſeveral 44 gun ſhips into commiſſion, to act as tranſports—this accounts alſo for the unremitting exertions of thoſe at the head of the marine and naval departments—and for the unwearied diligence of the commiſſioners of the Ordnance and Victualling-Offices.

In conſequence of this reſolution, Trotter, the King's tent-maker, has received orders to employ an additional number of men, and to get ready, with the greateſt diſpatch, every kind of field equipage.

Oct. 15. The honourable Admiral Leveſon Gower, in the enſuing cruiſe, is to hoiſt his flag on board the Illuſtrious of 74 guns; and ſir Roger Curtis is appointed firſt captain to earl Howe, as commander in chief. Captain H. C. Chriſtian is removed from the Coloſſus into the Queen Charlotte. As yet no captain is appointed to the Coloſſus.

Two fleets are preparing for the Weſt-Indies. The firſt, under rear admiral Corniſh, will accompany the grand fleet, which is to convoy it clear of the channel and bay.

The ſecond ſquadron deſtined for the Weſt-Indies will conſiſt of

Victory 110 guns, to bear lord Hood's flag, captain J. Knight; Barfleur 98, vice admiral Elliot, captain J. C. Reynolds; Royal Sovereign 110, J. Dilkes; Elephant 74, captain C. Thompſon; Robuſt 74, captain R. Cotton; Aſia 64, captain R. Mitchell; Lizard 28, captain J. Holt.

By a gentleman who arrived from Paris on Monday night laſt, we are informed, that the marine officers of that kingdom, in a body, have refuſed acting in caſe of a war with England. This refuſal is generally known to ariſe from an idea, that ſuch a circumſtance would be favorable to a counter revolution.

The FRENCH KING'S intended FLIGHT to ROUEN.

The following is a tranſlation of an official letter received from Rouen by the Committee of Enquiry of the National Aſſembly:

"The king is determined at laſt to come and live at Rouen; he has yielded to the earneſt entreaties of her majeſty, whoſe mind has been filled with terror by the duke of Villequier. This nobleman has perſuaded the queen, that his majeſty would be dethroned if he did not fly from the capital, and that the inhabitants of Rouen, gained by the ducheſs of Villeroy, who has been very active theſe ten months to form a conſiderable party, would anſwer on their heads for the ſucceſs of a counter revolution, if the king would but conſent to come to Rouen, or ſuffer himſelf to be removed thither.

"The principal agent of this ſurpriſing and unaccountable woman, is M. Portier, director of the farms at Rouen; it is he who has engroſſed the ſix hundred ſignatures that have been preſented to that king by the duke of Villequier; it is he who is the general agent of the confederacy of three thouſand noblemen, who have ſworn to form amongſt them a flying camp, to equip themſelves at their own expence, and to defend their monarch to the laſt drop of their blood.

"There exiſts likewiſe another confederacy between them and the chiefs of the National Guard of Rouen. The moment the king ſhall appear in the midſt of the troops, the parliament of this town are to take the ſeats, fix the price of bread at one *ſol* (halfpenny) *per* pound, and order the moſt refractory to be hung. The king is to hold a Bed of Juſtice, wherein he will annul all the National Aſſembly's decrees. An edict, in the form of a manifeſto, will order the provinces to ſend new members to the States General, who are to ſubſcribe to the declaration of the 23d of June. The ducheſs, in her viſits at Dieppe, *a la Meillerai*, and at Havre, has procured many valuable friends. They ſay ſhe can command ten millions of livres to defray the king's expences: ſhe has likewiſe monopolized all the corn neceſſary to keep the bread for ſix whole months at ſo low a price as a *ſol per* pound. She is the ſoul of the plan, and keeps a correſpondence, in cypher, with the duke, her brother. Portier, and Le Picq, a phyſician, do all they can to enliſt the mal-contents. I unluckily have been of the number. Picqued at ſome of the National Aſſembly's decrees, that deprived me of part of my fortune, and of ſome manor-rights, I entered the liſt; but my conſcience looking with horror at a counter-revolution, that cannot be brought about but by the effuſion of ſo much blood, I ſacrifice my hatred of ſome of the operations of the Aſſembly, for the ſake of preventing, if it is in my power, a new conflagration.

"All the writings of the Aſſembly come here addreſſed to Portier, who takes care to diſtribute them, and ſend them to foreign powers, in order to excite them to defend the nobility. The chief conſpirators names are, Meſſrs. Portier, Le Picq, Mauduit, de la Houſſe, and Ferret de Havre; and the ladies, Mortonville, Loumard, and Fouquet. Maudavit carries the diſpatches to and from Paris, under the name of La Bourdonnaye.

"P. S. Since writing of the above, new manœuvres have been diſcovered. The Chevalier de Belbauf ſet out this morning for Paris, with ſeveral packets addreſſed to the Archbiſhop of Toulouſe, to the Abbe Maury, and Meſſrs. Bergaſſe and Cazales, who are the pivots of the conſpiracy. He carries likewiſe an addreſs to his Majeſty from the Section of the Oratoire of Rouen, who invite him to come hither, and enjoy the love of his ſubjects. The Chevalier has his diſpatches in the barrels of his piſtols and the linings of his coat."

Oct. 16. Many perſons are ſtill ſeriouſly of opinion that there will be no war. But did ever any man prepare a large and ſumptuous banquet, who did not expect gueſts to partake of it? The citizens of London can anſwer the queſtion.

It has been remarked by the politicians of Spain, that the key of the garriſon of Gibraltar was only to be found at Jamaica; and if the Spaniards could poſſeſs themſelves of that iſland, England would gladly give up the Rock in exchange.

Wedneſday evening, as a naval officer was paſſing by a couple of Hibernians in Fleet-ſtreet, with a crape round his arm, "Paddy," ſays one to the other, "why does that gentleman wear that black thing round his arm?" "He has put his arm in mourning," ſaid the other, "becauſe it is tied up from threſhing the Spaniards."

Lord Howe, who is expected to put to ſea immediately, has again hoiſted his flag at Portſmouth.

The Female Commandant.

The inhabitants of Mormant in France, had offered the command of their National Guards to M. de Bethiſy, who declined accepting it. His aunt, however, Madam de Moulins, though ſixty years of age, was poſſeſſed of more military ambition; ſhe actually wrote to the inhabitants of the town, to make an offer of her ſervices as commandant of their Guards, with liberty to name another of her nephews as her ſucceſſor if neceſſary. Her offer was eagerly accepted; and ſhe was ſoon afterwards received at Mormant with the moſt brilliant honors. In return, ſhe gave her conſtituents a moſt ſumptuous dinner of more than 500 diſhes, at which ſhe preſided, with a national cockade in her hat, and a ſword by her ſide! In the evening, a ball and illuminations.

It was ſaid, that Mr. Pitt did not like to meet the new parliament; but that ſurmiſe has loſt the foundation on which it ſtood, for it is the miniſter's wiſh to juſtify and explain to the repreſentatives of the people, what he has done: but not like former weak adminiſtrations make his plans and his adminiſtrations known to every Broker in the Alley, thus deſtroying their intended effect, by ſo openly expoſing the cauſe.

The reſult of the preſent Cabinet Councils, reſts within their own breaſts. They have neither agents nor brokers to betray them, and all that our enemies can collect of the intention of the miniſter, is from the ſpeculative opinions of the uninformed politicians of the day.

Patient endurance and forgiveneſs of injuries are, we know, chriſtian virtues; but they are perfect ſtrangers to war and her attendants; theſe have been more employed by France to diſturb the peace of mankind than by any power on the face of the earth; while Britain generally has gone to war with reluctance, in defence of her ſubject's property, and lately to preſerve her own exiſtence, which her enemies boaſted openly they had reſolved, and were able to terminate.

From the meeting of parliament next month, for the conſideration of weighty and important matters, we may more confidently than ever, augur the ſpeedy Declaration of War. Had there been the ſmalleſt proſpect that the negociation would have had an amicable iſſue, there could not have been any occaſion for the meeting of parliament until after Chriſtmas; but, vigorous WAR demands liberal ſupplies.

The miniſter could not poſſibly have been prepared from the preſent ſtate of negociation, to have met parliament in November, if it had come to a pacific termination. There would have remained much to have been wound up before he could have entered into a diſcuſſion of all its principles and parts. We may therefore re-ſtate what we have before repeatedly urged, though we were in a great meaſure ſingular in the opinion; that War is inevitable.

A circular letter has been ſent to the Officers of the Detachment of the Guards ordered upon foreign ſervice, directing them to prepare themſelves for marching at a very ſhort notice, as no time can be allowed after the orders are iſſued to that effect. The officers are accordingly making every neceſſary diſpoſition of their affairs for a ſudden departure.

The guards ſurely can have no occaſion for *ſunks and ſods* if they were intended for garriſon duty in Gibraltar. They are, to all appearance, deſtined for more active ſervice.

Yeſterday Sir Robert Boyd was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in the room of Lord Heathfield, deceaſed. General O'Hara is mentioned to ſucceed Sir Robert as Lieutenant Governor.

The Right Reverend Dr. John Carrol, lately conſecrated biſhop of the newly-erected Catholic ſee of Baltimore in Maryland, and the Right Reverend Doctor Madiſon, the Proteſtant biſhop of Virginia, lately conſecrated by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſailed on Friday laſt from Graveſend, in the Sampſon, Capt. Morey for N. York.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) November 16.

The brig Speedwell, Kerr, from Wilmington bound to London, laden with turpentine, tar, flaxſeed, &c. beat over the breakers and lies aground about a mile to the northward of North-Iſland, off Georgetown. A conſiderable part of the cargo, and all the people, were ſaved by the attention and activity of Captains Dillingham, Evington, Trapp, Matthews, and the other maſters of veſſels in the port of Georgetown.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.

The Legiſlature of this ſtate have re-elected the Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Eſq; a Senator of the United States in Congreſs.

BOSTON, November 24.

THE TALK OF WAR,

Is as yet unabated. Three arrivals, one at Portland, one at Wiſcaſſet, and a third at this port, all bring intelligence, that every preparation was making for war in England; which was conſidered as inevitable.

It was rumoured in England, that Ruſſia, having made peace with Sweden, had determined to aſſiſt Spain; and that the arrangement of the war (if any) was likely to be

Spain,		England,
Ruſſia,		Denmark,
France, and	Againſt	Pruſſia, and
Sweden,		Holland.

We learn further, that there were in almoſt every port in England, a number of privateers, armed, and ready for ſea; ſome of which our informant ſaw, and was on board, and that all the merchantmen go to ſea armed, as in time of war.

The Captain of a ſhip from St. Vincents now in this harbour, has received a letter from his owners, to arm his ſhip as in time of war.

A CORRESPONDENT

Thinks, the rulers of the United States ought not to view the impending hoſtilities in Europe with indifference. It never can be ſuppoſed, that the vaſt preparations making in Great-Britain, are intended merely to carry on a war with Spain, about the unimportant harbour at Nootka, or even the fiſheries of the Southern Ocean. Neither intereſt nor honour could induce her to purchaſe ſo trivial a benefit at the price ſhe muſt inevitably pay for it. Secrecy is a leading trait in the character of the Britiſh miniſter; and if his ambition ſhould lead him to endeavour to replace in the crown of England, the GEM which it hath loſt in our revolution—it is moſt likely he would aſſign a foreign cauſe for his preparations therefor. Tho' ſuch an attempt is not to be dreaded, we ought to be prepared to meet every attempt of either envy or ambition. The detention of the Weſtern Poſts, by the Britiſh, is not calculated to remove ſuſpicion; and the Britiſh miniſter may, perhaps, think that the French nation is in too deranged a ſituation again to aſſiſt us.

The Engliſh papers aſſert, That the American Congreſs have unamiouſly reſolved, not to take any part in the preſent impending war. ☞ The Wiſdom of the American Congreſs will do what is right.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) November 20.

For the encouragement of our country brethren, we mention the following uncommon inſtance of fertility: In the town of Wolfborough, upon Mr. Cabbot's farm were produced the preſent ſeaſon from a turnip yard, which by accurate meaſure was rather leſs than half an acre, four hundred and eighty-five buſhels of turnips of an excellent quality!

PITTSBURG, Nov. 13.

It is with great pleaſure we can inform our readers, that the furnace lately erected by William Turnbull and Co. this ſide the Alleghany mountains, on Jacobs-Creek, about 15 miles above the Youghiogeny river, began her blaſt the 1ſt inſt. and that the metal proves to be of a ſuperior quality both for caſtings and bar-iron, the latter being tried in their forge the ſame day; a circumſtance very intereſting to the good people of this weſtern country, and cannot but be highly agreeable to every well-wiſher of our own manufactures.

Laſt Sunday a company of recruits, raiſed in the ſtate of Maryland, marched into town under the command of Lieut. M'Pherſon.

CHAMBERSBURG, Nov. 18.

On Saturday evening laſt, a dwelling-houſe, the property of Matthew Wilſon, Eſq. about 3 miles from this town, was conſumed by fire. A bound girl, about eleven years of age, being ſuſpected of having ſet fire to the houſe on purpoſe, was on Monday laſt brought before two magiſtrates, where ſhe acknowledged that ſhe had took a coal of fire and carried it up to the ſecond ſtory of the houſe, and put it among ſome ſtraw that was lying there; ſhe ſaid, too, that ſhe had done it becauſe a weaver, who lived in the houſe, was croſs to her about winding his quills, and that ſhe was not adviſed to do it by any perſon. She was committed to gaol.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 8.

Monday laſt, the day appointed for the meeting of the Federal Legiſlature, a number of the Members of both Houſes aſſembled. In Senate a quorum. Thirty-two Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives met, but not being a quorum, they adjourned until yeſterday morning, eleven o'clock, when a number of members ſufficient to make a quorum appeared.

It was then moved, that, as a quorum is now formed, the clerk of the Houſe inform the Senate thereof.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform this Honorable Houſe, that a ſufficient number of Members to conſtitute a quorum are met in the Senate Chamber, and are ready to receive any communications from this Hon. Houſe.

It was moved, and ſeconded, that a committee be appointed by this Houſe to join with a committee of the Senate, to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to inform him that a quorum of both Houſes are aſſembled, and ready to receive his communications.

A committee was then appointed, to conſiſt of three Members, viz. Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Smith.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform this Honorable Houſe, that the Senate have appointed a committee, on their part, of Mr. Langdon and Mr. Morris, to join a committee of this Hon. Houſe, to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to inform him that quorums of the two Houſes are formed, and ready to receive his communications.

Mr. Giles, a Member from Virginia, attended, produced credentials of his appointment, and took his ſeat in the Houſe.

Sundry petitions were preſented, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Boudinot, from the committee appointed to wait on the Preſident, informed the Houſe, that he would meet both Houſes *this day* at 12 o'clock, in the Senate Chamber.

Adjourned.

Yeſterday being the day appointed by the conſtitution for the meeting of the Legiſlature of this commonwealth, a number of members elect, ſufficient to conſtitute a quorum in the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, met at the State-houſe, in this city. After reading the returns of elections, the Senate adjourned until three o'clock, P. M. and the Houſe of Repreſentatives until ten o'clock, A. M. this day.

Copy of a letter from Lewes-town, in the ſtate of Delaware, to a gentleman in this city (written by Mr. Burke, of South-Carolina,) dated Nov. 27, 1790.

"I am ſorry to inform you, that the veſſel in which I took paſſage from Charleſton for New-York, (the ſloop Friendſhip, Thomas Barlow, maſter,) was this morning, about 9 o'clock, caſt away in a violent gale of wind in the Bay of Delaware, about two leagues to the north of the Light-houſe. We ſailed from Charleſton on the 14th, and after meeting with head winds, and very boiſterous weather, we made the land ſomewhere about Cape-Henlopen on the 25th. Proceeding on our courſe for New-York, a fierce gale of wind from the N. E. obliged us to put back into the Bay of Delaware, in hopes to take ſhelter, if we could, under Cape-May. Getting into the Bay and beating in for the Cape, we were deſcried by a brig with her main-top-ſail handed, and other ſails cloſe reefed, ſtanding alſo in for the Cape. The brig made down for us, thinking we were unacquainted in the bay, and informed us, as well as we could underſtand, (for the roaring of the ſea and wind prevented our hearing diſtinctly, though we were very near them) that they had a pilot on board, and bidding us to follow them, as they would at night conduct us to ſafe anchorage. We accordingly kept them company through the day, and about dark they hung out a light for us. But the fury of the tempeſt increaſing about night-fall, and pouring round us the ſpray of the ſea like a torrent of violent rain---this, and the lowering, cloudy weather adding to the darkneſs of night, we loſt ſight of the brig, and endeavouring to regain it, ſplit our jibb and mainſail. Our embarraſſment was a ſerious one. Expoſed to a furious tempeſt in Delaware Bay, during a long diſmal night, ſurrounded on every ſide by ſhoals and breakers; without a pilot and without ſails, we were forced to put the veſſel before the wind, which blew directly in for the Light-Houſe, that ſhone full in view of us, remarkably bright. We knew not the place or direction of the ſhoals a-head of us; but we were convinced that we could not run long before we met ſome of them. And we well knew that the only chance we had of ſaving our lives was, if we ſhould be fortunate enough to beat over the firſt ſhoal, to come to anchor under the lee of it, ſo as to be able to ride out the gale until the morning. While we were reſolving on this hazardous expedient, the breakers ſoon appeared in view, dark as the night was; for they rolled furiouſly, and white as ſnow, over a ſhoal, which we have ſince found to be that called the *Shears*. The ſloop entered and paſſed through this ſhoal, ſtriking twice and ſuffering no other damage, but ſtaving in her deadlights ſo as to fill the cabbin about half full of water. Under this ſhoal we came to with two anchors a-head. About four o'clock in the morning, the ſtorm increaſing and raiſing the ſwell of the ſea, one of the cables parted, and the other dragging on a ſhoal which the morning diſcovered to leeward of us; we ſaw now that nothing remained, but to ſlip our cable, and once more to put the veſſel at the mercy of the ſea and wind, right afore it, and try to paſs through the breakers, which reached and broke violently near a mile in upon the ſhore. In trying this laſt expedient the veſſel ſtruck ſeveral times, but beat over the breakers at laſt, and ran a-ground about nine o'clock this morning. The brig which the day before had offered to conduct us into ſafe harbour, was herſelf caſt away high on the ſandy beach, about a mile northward of us. We hear ſhe is from Cape-Francois with ſugar and coffee. We were ſoon viſited by a boat from Lewes-town, where we were conducted and treated with great kindneſs by the inhabitants. The pilots a-ſhore ſaw our danger the evening before, and look on our eſcape as extraordinary; they aſcribe it to our bringing the veſſel to under the ſhoal; for had we ran in for the light-houſe, there cannot be a doubt but we muſt have been inevitably loſt. So much for attending Congreſs *the firſt Monday in December* for a ſouthern delegate."

Capt. Garman ſaw a Ship off the Light-houſe, diſmaſted; alſo the Schooner Experiment, of Delaware, diſmaſted off Chincoteague. Saw a large Ship in the Offing, ſuppoſed to be the Minerva, from Liſbon.

On Sunday, the 20th of September laſt, the Rev. *James Madiſon*, D. D. Preſident of William and Mary College, in Williamsburg, was conſecrated Biſhop of Virginia, at Lambeth Chapel, London, by his grace the Arch-Biſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of London and Rocheſter.

We hear that the Glaſs Manufactory in Boſton is now in ſuch forwardneſs, that the article of glaſs will probably be made in great quantities in that town the enſuing winter.

The Loaf Sugar made from the Maple Sugar, and now expoſed for ſale by Meſſrs. Edward and Iſaac Pennington, has been pronounced by impartial judges to be equal to any Loaf Sugar of the ſame quality that ever was made from the Weſt-India Sugar-cane. We hear that a large Boiling Houſe for the purpoſe of refining the Maple Sugar, will be erected during the preſent winter on the Suſquehannah, near Cooper's Town, under the direction of William Cooper, Eſq; the father of the late noble and ſucceſsful enterprize for ſupplying the United States with American Sugar.

It is impoſſible, even after a careful peruſal of the volumes of news-papers received by the lateſt arrivals, to form a juſt and accurate idea of the ſtate of European politics. The vaſt variety and quantity of matter thoſe papers contain, ſerve more to confuſe and miſlead, than inform. The London prints are obliged yet to feed on ingenious conjectures. The impenetrable ſecrecy of the cabinet keeps all ranks in anxious expectation and total ignorance of their own politics. The preparations for a war with Spain, form the ground of moſt conjectures, and as they ſeem every day carried on with more vigour than the preceding, that event ſeems now inevitable. Preſſing continues with redoubled vigour, and the effects of that unjuſt practice, which even the Britiſh only attempt to excuſe, by pleading the neceſſity of the caſe, are felt in our ports, to the great detriment of Engliſh commerce,—few of their ſeamen being willing to engage on board veſſels for England; but rather prefer remaining in a peaceful trading ſchooner, to the honour of ſerving their country on board a king's ſhip. The Parliament was to meet on the 15th of November.—Papers of the 13th and 14th of October, give it as their opinion, that a *war with Spain was inevitable*; but an ultimatum was ſtill expected,—which is finally to conclude the negociation. The Engliſh are preparing to ſtrengthen their Weſt-India poſſeſſions,—as it is conjectured that Spain intends, if war ſhould break out, to try her ſtrength on the iſland of Jamaica. A treaty is ſtill talked of between Ruſſia, Sweden and Spain, to aſſiſt the latter againſt Great-Britain, Pruſſia and Holland.—Ruſſia, it was thought, inclined to make peace with the Porte; but the fleets of the two powers have had an engagement in the Black Sea, in which the Turks ſuffered a conſiderable loſs.—By the treaty between the Empreſs and Sweden, the two powers ſeem willing that matters ſhould remain much on the ſame footing as before the conteſt.

The large emiſſion of paper money voted by the National Aſſembly of France, and the tumult that accompanied the decree, ſeemed to forebode confuſion. The lateſt Engliſh arrivals, however, diſpel our fears; the Aſſembly has been with more calmneſs deliberating on the ſubject of taxes; the ſtorm that ſeemed immediately to threaten the Nation, has blown over, and things ſeem to have reſumed a more quiet appearance.

A letter from London, dated the 16th of October, mentions, That the appearances of war had rapidly increaſed the preceding week, and that things became more ſerious and approached nearer to a criſis—nothing, however, had been finally determined on. Spain, it was ſaid, had yielded a little, and England, in proportion, increaſed her demands. The beſt informed could only conjecture what might be the reſult. Strong detachments were to be ſent to the Weſt Indies in caſe of war, and offenſive operations to take place there. That in conſequence of the large contracts for Rum, the price had riſen from 3ſ6 to 4ſ6.---The harveſt in England was very plentiful, and in conſequence of the fall in the price of grain, conſiderable exports were to be made to the Weſt Indies.

Why ſhould we lament the degradation of public credit in many ſtates, and in moſt kingdoms, ſays a correſpondent, when we reflect that ſtamped leather, and other inſignificant ſubſtances, have been obtruded on the people, as gold and ſilver? That paper, properly authenticated, has ſerved, and ſtill conduces to, all the real benefits of commerce, is a truth, which daily experience evinces. But paper money, or bank-notes, unleſs ſupported by merchants, traders, and (that very reſpectable part of ſociety) induſtrious manufacturers, muſt dwindle into inſignificancy. To this ſource we may trace many of the evils which now diſtreſs our former allies, the reſpected French nation. Spain, notwithſtanding her fertility of ſoil, and her foreign mines, cannot be called rich, and has more than once been deficient in public faith. The northern parts of Europe are, with reſpect to credit, by no means worthy of praiſe, Denmark excepted. Genoa, Venice, Britain and the United Netherlands, have preſerved the dignity of public faith; and even the humble republic of Lucca, is entitled to honor, reſulting from credit, as well as the genuine ſpirit of liberty. Free ſtates, without they are honeſt, cannot long endure; their political exiſtence muſt ſoon ceaſe, and liberty expire beneath the preſſure of deſpotiſm, ſuffered to rage by the deficiencies of public credit. But we, united Americans (concludes our correſpondent) look forward to an æra, to be introduced by us in this quarter of the globe, when liberty and credit ſhall be eſtabliſhed on the ſolid baſis of virtue.

In the preſent period of extended and eaſy intercourſe, the minds of men are more eaſily united in the ſame deſigns than ever they were at any former period. The formation of roads and canals, the eſtabliſhment of poſts and ferries, the wide extention of commerce, and the general diffuſion of knowledge; all theſe circumſtances are ſo many nerves which unite civilized nations, as it were, into one body; and every impreſſion that is made on one member, vibrates, in ſome degree, throughout the whole. Certain recent events ſhew how quickly the ſentiments of human nature paſs from one nation to another; and how readily men, where there is a coincidence of judgment, are drawn into concord of inclination and of action. But not to expatiate on ſo extenſive, as well as important a field, and to confine our views, who perceives not that the ſpirit of enquiry and of aſſociation is ſtronger than ever it was known to be in any former times? New communities have ariſen, whoſe voice will be heard in every moment of public difficulty and danger. Thus the province of letters has become at once more extenſive and more important; more extenſive, becauſe every writer, who is able to command attention, addreſſes his ſentiments to a wider, and indeed a more attentive theatre than was formerly known; more important, becauſe it is more neceſſary to manage the paſſions of the people by enlightening their underſtandings; the only way in which a great and free people either ought or can be governed.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburg, dated Nov. 18.

"We have this day had intelligence by a half-blooded Indian, who is come in from the Indian country, that General Harmar has taken the Miami town without reſiſtance.

"The perſon who brings this account left Detroit the 23d of October. He ſays the Indians attacked the army two or three times on their march, but were always repulſed with ſome loſs."

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, *&c.*

THE Honorable Executive Council have great merit, by cloſing their exiſtence as a public body, with one of the wiſeſt and beſt meaſures that was in their power to adopt. In order to render the new conſtitution perfectly agreeable to the citizens of the ſtate, and with a view to enable the legiſlature now aſſembling, to correct all former abuſes and improprieties, as alſo to be enabled to ſuggeſt to them every uſeful and neceſſary improvement in the adminiſtration of the government and its finances, they have enquired by letter, directed to the heads of all the different departments, whether any obſtructions or inconveniencies have occurred, or whether any improvements may be made therein.———Doubtleſs the anſwers to thoſe enquiries will be ſuch as experience has found to be neceſſary, and will probably be productive of the ſalutary effects intended thereby. On this occaſion it becomes the duty of the ſeveral departments to be particularly minute, faithful and juſt. Impartiality as to individuals, and integrity to the ſtate, ought to guide their pens. The ſame diſpoſitions will direct and govern the council in their repreſentations to the legiſlature. That propriety of conduct which dictated the enquiry, will, doubtleſs tranſmit the reſult thereof, fully, and impartially, and by ſo doing, ſecure to themſelves the approbation of their conſtituents, as alſo of the legiſlature now aſſembling, for the firſt time under the new conſtitution, which perhaps for its excellence is not to be equalled. From the deliberations of a legiſlature thus choſen, and thus informed, what is it that the citizens of Pennſylvania have not to hope for, or to expect, that is in the power of the beſt of governments to confer or beſtow.

L.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Hibernian Society, for the relief of Iriſh Emigrants, will be held at Mr. *Patrick Byrne*'s tavern, in Front-ſtreet, on Monday next, the 13th inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening, when a Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Secretary, Treaſurer, two Counſellors, and two Phyſicians are to be choſen.

At this meeting the following propoſition is to be debated,——

"All ſums of money, paid by any perſon at the time of his becoming a member—all ſums paid in lieu of the yearly dues—and all donations made to the ſociety—ſhall, from time to time, be veſted in ſome public ſtock, in the name of the Preſident for the time being—who ſhall, as occaſion may require, transfer the ſame to his ſucceſſor: And the ſaid ſtock ſhall at all times be conſidered as the capital of this ſociety; the principal of which ſhall never be made uſe of, or drawn upon, for any uſe or purpoſe whatſoever."

Signed by order,
M. CAREY, Secretary.

To be Sold for CASH,

The remaining Stock of Merchandize

Belonging to the eſtate of *Richard Vaux*, deceaſed, at his late Store, No. 57, on the eaſt ſide of Front, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, conſiſting of

STRIPED and roſe blankets, baizes, coatings, plains, forreſt cloths, broad cloths, rugs, kendall cottons, flannels, wildbores, joans, durants, ſhalloons, rattinets, calimancoes, corduroys, velverets, thickſets, fuſtians, beavers, mens, womens, boys and girls worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, cottons, calicoes, bandano and other handkerchiefs, ribbons, ſewing ſilks, ſattins, mantuas, taffeties, ſarſnets, with a ſmall aſſortment of Birmingham and Sheffield wares, &c. &c. alſo a few boxes of tin.

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Richard Vaux, late deceaſed, are deſired to furniſh their accounts properly atteſted; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make due payment to

ANN VAUX, Executrix,
GEORGE ROBERTS, or } Executors.
HENRY DRINKER, jun. }

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 23d day of December inſt. on the Premiſes, whereon Samuel Moore, late deceaſed, lived,

A Valuable and pleaſant PLANTATION, containing about 120 acres of choice good land, lying in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, about 22 miles from Philadelphia, and three miles from Weſt-Cheſter, being near ſeveral griſt and ſaw mills, and about one mile from Goſhen meeting-houſe. On the premiſes are a large brick houſe well finiſhed, barn, ſtables, and out-houſes, a good ſpring with a ſtone houſe over it, a good apple orchard, with a large quantity of the beſt cherry trees of almoſt every kind, about 16 acres of meadow, ſome of which is very good, and about 40 acres of good woodland. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer on the 1ſt day of April next.

Likewiſe will be ſold at ſaid time and place, horſes, ploughs, geers, cyder mill, Dutch fan, with ſundry other articles.

Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid Moore.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW,
DAVID CLOYD,
ENOS THOMAS.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock ſaid day.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the above deceaſed, are requeſted to make them known to any one of the executors; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment, to enable ſaid executors to diſcharge the juſt debts of ſaid decedant.

THE Creditors of *Daniel Jones*, late of the townſhip and county of Montgomery, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Chriſtian Dull, in Gwyned townſhip, on the 24th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in order to receive their reſpective dividends of his eſtate. If there are any who have not brought in their accounts, they are deſired to produce them on or before the day aforeſaid, otherwiſe they will be excluded a dividend.

Gwyned, 12 mo. 3, 1790.
JOHN EVANS, }
GEORGE MARIS, } Aſſignees.
JOHN JASSETT, }
3w †

Excellent Salted Curracoa Hides,

JUST ARRIVED,

Alſo Spaniſh Hides of inferior quality,

FOR SALE, BY
December 8. *JONATHAN MEREDITH.*

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, Wholeſale or Retail,

At *W. & D. Hall*'s Book-ſtore,

No. 51. MARKET-STREET,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord, 1791.

Being the third after Leap-Year.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

THE Conſtitution of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.---An eaſy method for knowing the principal Stars.---A receipt for Pomona Wine: Communicated by a Farmer, who had uſed it in his family.--Receipt to make Cyder of the firſt quality: Communicated by a Jerſey Farmer.-- A cheap and wholeſome ſubſtitute for Rum: Recommended to reapers and other labourers.--A method of curing the Bloody Flux: By an American Phyſician.---To prevent the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog.---To ſtop a Spitting of Blood: Taken from Doctor *Ruſh*'s Medical Inquiries and Obſervations.---A variety of Maxims and Obſervations, moral, critical and miſcellaneous.----Tables of Intereſt of Six and Seven per Cent.---Table of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York.---A Table ſhewing the value of any number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each.---Yearly meetings of the People called Quakers.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delawave.---Account of Poſt Towns.---Croſs Poſts.---Roads, &c.

POETRY.

The Summum Bonum, or infallible Receipt for Happineſs.---Œconomy.---Effects of youthful Folly.---The Fruitleſs Toil.---An Axiom.---A Cure for the Evils of Life.---The Virtues.---A Soliloquy on Death.

This Day is Publiſhed, by

Hodge, Allen & Campbell,

Of NEW-YORK---(*Price One Quarter Dollar, each Number,*

Embelliſhed with an elegant COPPERPLATE,

Number I. (to be continued every fortnight) of an American Edition of the SELF-INTERPRETING

FOLIO FAMILY BIBLE:

(Being the only American Edition ever publiſhed)

Containing the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the BOOKS of the APOCRYPHA: Illuſtrated with NOTES and ANNOTATIONS, Theological, Hiſtorical, Geometrical, Syſtematical, Chronological, Biographical, Practical, Critical, Explanatory, Moral and Divine.

The whole forming a complete Syſtem of the Chriſtian Religion,

With practicable Reflections at the end of each Chapter, calculated to improve the Underſtanding, purify the Heart, promote the Cauſe of Virtue, and guide the Reader to the Manſions of eternal Bliſs.

By the late Reverend JOHN BROWN,

Miniſter of the Goſpel at Haddington.

THE THIRD EDITION.

Greatly improved by the Addition of many thouſand *Marginal References* and *Illuſtrations*; *carefully corrected by the Author for the Preſs, before his Death.*

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. THE whole of this extenſive and valuable Work will be printed in large folio, on fine Paper, American manufacture, and on an excellent, large, and new Type, caſt on purpoſe for this Work.

II. It will be completed in *forty* Numbers (any ſurplus to be given gratis) one of which will be printed and delivered regularly every two Weeks---Price One Quarter Dollar, or 25 Cents.

III. Every other Number will be embelliſhed with a beautiful and elegant Engraving, executed by an ingenious American Artiſt, illuſtrating ſome remarkable Tranſaction or Incident recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

IV. A correct Liſt of the Subſcribers Names ſhall be printed, and given in the laſt Number.

V. Gentlemen who will intereſt themſelves in procuring Subſcribers, ſhall receive one Copy *gratis*, for every Twelve they may obtain, and Bookſellers and Printers the uſual Allowance.

☞ The *Public* may be aſſured, that the *Editors* will ſpare neither Expence nor Attention in having the Work carefully and correctly printed: The Proof-Sheets ſhall not only be diligently reviſed and compared with various Editions of the Holy Scriptures, but alſo read and corrected by Clergymen of different Denominations.

An elegant Frontiſpiece, Title Page, &c. with a large and copious Introduction, will be given at the Concluſion of the Work.

⁂ *Subſcriptions* received by the Publiſhers, *Hodge, Allen*, and *Campbell*, in New-York; by *Robert Campbell, Thomas Dobſon*, and *Joſeph Crukſhank*, Philadelphia; at whoſe Book-ſtores may be had a neat American Edition of BLAIR's SERMONS; Vol. 3d. Price *One Dollar*, handſomely bound.

N. B. Numbers II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII, are now publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to ſuch Subſcribers as chuſe to commence with the whole.

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

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Imported, and to be Sold, by

JOHN WOOD, *Clock and Watch-Maker,*

In Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

WATCHES, eight day and thirty hour clock movements, muſical quarter and common eight day ſpring clocks, jappanned clock faces, caſt clock works, forged ditto, flit pinions, bells and hands, ſetts of muſical bells, clock and watch main ſprings, glaſſes, hands, pendants, with tools, files and materials of every kind neceſſary in the buſineſs of clock and watch making---where thoſe who may have occaſion may be conſtantly ſupplied on reaſonable terms. Nov. 10. ┼

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed; containing 200 acres, with a good ſtone dwelling, kitchen and cellars, a well near the door, a ſtone barn and ſpring-houſe, a good ſtone quarry; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made and watered, as two ſtreams run through the place, one whereof affords a mill ſeat; about 25 acres of woodland, a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees. It is ſeven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and an half from a public landing on the river Delaware. For terms of ſale, apply to

ISAIAH WORRELL, and
JOHN SHALLCROSS. } Executors.

N. B. All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Stephen Carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame, properly atteſted; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to the Executors. ¶ 3ſw&eotf.

William and Joſeph Sanſom,

No. 67, Second, near Arch-ſtreet,

Have received by the different Veſſels from London, Liverpool and Hull, and the Two Brothers, Capt. Geddes, from Dublin,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of, by the piece or package, on very low TERMS, viz.

INDIAN blankets, point blankets,
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 roſe blankets,
Kendal cottons, red flannels,
Bocking baizes, blue, red and green,
Green and white Colecheſter ditto,
Coatings, twilled, plain and ſtriped,
Broadcloths and plains,
Florentines, ſattinets and laſtings,
Rattinets, ſhalloons and other ſtuffs,
Shawls, printed cottons and callicoes,
Felting, for paper-makers, &c. Alſo
Iriſh Linens and Ruſſia Sheetings,
Shot aſſorted, from B. and SB. to No. 9, bar lead,
Crowley ſteel, bliſtered ſteel, copperas, red lead,
Window glaſs, &c.

And they daily expect an aſſortment of hardware, tin, ſheet iron, &c. 6w

---

Wikoff and *Harriſon*,

DRUGGISTS,

On the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, have imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Amſterdam, a large aſſortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will diſpoſe of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit:

Alſo, a General Aſſortment of

Paints, Glaſs and Dye-ſtuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spaniſh brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Pruſſian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigreaſe; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red-wood Fuſtick.

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and diſpatch. tf.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE's HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by freſh importations every ſpring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch and Hair Powder,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWBRIDGE.

HE ALSO SELLS——American manufactured F. and F. F. Gunpowder of an excellent quality.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

MUSTARD SEED.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price——One-fourth of a Dollar.)

(*Printed by* W. SPOTSWOOD,) *Sold by*

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

Market-ſtreet, ſouth ſide, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

A NARRATIVE of the MUTINY

On board his Britannic Majeſty's Ship BOUNTY;

And the ſubſequent voyage of part of the crew in the *ſhip*'s *boat*, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Iſlands, to Timor, a Dutch ſettlement in the Eaſt-Indies.

By Lieutenant WILLIAM BLIGHT.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

November 17th, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of Public Taxes in the city and county of Philadelphia, who are yet in arrears, to pay the amount of their reſpective duplicates to the Treaſurer (excluſive of the taxes for the preſent year) on or before the 4th day of January next, otherwiſe they muſt expect to be proceeded againſt, as the law directs.

And thoſe Collectors who may be under the neceſſity of claiming allowances for taxes due on real eſtates, are requeſted to make return thereof to the Board of Commiſſioners, at the Old Court-houſe, on or before the 15th day of December next, in order that the ſaid eſtates may be advertiſed and ſold for the payment of ſaid taxes, agreeably to law.

EVAN THOMAS,
ANDREW GEYER,
SAMUEL CHURCH, } Commiſſioners.

Lottery-Office, Nov. 17th, 1790.

THE Managers of the City-Hall and Dickinſon College Lottery have the pleaſure to inform the Public, that they have commenced the rolling up of the Tickets at the Lottery-Office, No. 127, Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Church, where Tickets are to be had, as well as of the Managers.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A WELL improved farm, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing 400 acres of deeded land, 200 acres cleared, 30 of which mowable meadow, the greater part a well watered timothy bank, and may be enlarged to upwards of 100 acres, 170 arable, of a good ſoil, and natural to the production of all kinds of grain, the remainder well timbered, and the whole well watered, calculated either for farming or grazing, having water in almoſt every field, and an excellent range for cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon: conſiderable quantities of both lime and dung have been laid upon the ſoil (which is naturally good) within theſe three years paſt. There are alſo on the premiſes three good dwelling houſes conveniently ſituated, ſo as to admit of three diviſions in the tract, with a proportionable quantity of both meadow ground and plowland; two of which buildings are ſquare logs, lately compleated, with three rooms on the under floor; the other a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, with four rooms on each floor, a ſtone kitchen, a large ſtone barn, 75 by 41 feet, with flabbling under, ſufficient to contain 100 head of cattle; a ſquare log building, which forms a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. Several ſprings of excellent water, two ſmall ſtreams running the whole length of the plantation, and a large creek, known by the name of Octorara, with a beautiful ſituation for a griſt mill, ſaw mill, forge or water works of whatever kind; the ſituation both pleaſant and healthy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. † 6w.

Nov. 23, 1790. JAMES TAYLOR.

For SALE, a very valuable FARM,

Well known by the name of *DIRTY CAMP*, on the main road from Bedford to Pittſburg, within fifteen miles of the latter.

CONTAINING 557 acres, of which 200 acres is excellent bottom land, ſuitable to make meadow of the firſt quality, and the upland is equal to any in the country in quality. This tract has great advantages for water, Turtle creek running through it, and well calculated to make an extenſive ſtock farm, or may be divided into two tracts, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. There is about 90 acres clear, under good fence, of which 50 acres is in good meadow. There are on the premiſes a ſmall log tenement and barn, &c. As this farm received its name from the Britiſh in General Braddock's campaign, and is generally known by thoſe perſons who have travelled in the Weſtern country, thoſe who incline to purchaſe will be at no loſs to get ſuch further information as they would wiſh. For terms of ſale, apply to Colonel S. BAYARD, at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela river; GEORGE ADAMS, at Pittſburg, DAVID ESPYS, at Bedford; Captain RIPPY, at Shippenſburg, THOMAS SMITH, Eſq; at Carliſle, JOHN MUSSER, Lancaſter, JACOB BOWER, Eſq; Reading, General DANIEL BROADHEAD, and JOHN STEINMETZ, Eſq; Philadelphia. 6w.

Elizabeth Town, June 5th, 1790.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ. } Philad. Sept. 16, 1790.

MICHAEL FISHER, you are hereby notified that, purſuant to a Subpœna to you directed, and now in the hands of the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the honorable the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, at a Court to be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, on the third day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Philippina Fiſher, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burman*, for the ſum of £140, payable in two years and ſix months after date: This is therefore to warn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, by reaſon of frauds in the articles and damages ſuſtained, for which the ſaid Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1 y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yellowiſh complexion, had his leg broke, which is left crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg ſhirt and trowſers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too ſhort in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a ticklenburg ſhirt, a pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is ſuppſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel: Therefore all maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, ſhall receive Four Dollars, and reaſonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles-town townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Valley Forge, on the third of September, a bright bay gelding COLT, two years old paſt, full fourteen hands high, with four white feet, three of them white almoſt to the knees, one to the footlock, and the near hind hoof a little crooked, a ſmall ball face, his tail cut middling ſhort, and of a dray breed. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the colt, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER SAYLOR.

November 8, 1790. ¶

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DECEMBER, 1790. NUMB. 3159.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1790.

SKETCH *of the* PROCEEDINGS *of the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the UNITED STATES.*

WEDNESDAY, December 8.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

In conſequence of a meſſage from the Senate, that they were ready to receive the Houſe of Repreſentatives in their chamber,

Mr. Speaker, attended by the Members of the Houſe, about twelve o'clock withdrew to the Senate chamber, for the purpoſe expreſſed in the joint reſolution of both Houſes, paſſed yeſterday—and being returned,

Mr. Speaker laid before the Houſe a copy of the Speech delivered by the Preſident of the United States, to both Houſes of Congreſs, in the Senate chamber, as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IN meeting you again, I feel much ſatisfaction in being able to repeat my congratulations on the favourable proſpects which continue to diſtinguiſh our public affairs. The abundant fruits of another year have bleſſed our country with plenty, and with the means of a flouriſhing commerce—The progreſs of public credit is witneſſed by a conſiderable riſe of American Stock abroad as well as at home—And the revenues allotted for this and other national purpoſes, have been productive beyond the calculations by which they were regulated—This latter circumſtance is the more pleaſing, as it is not only a proof of the fertility of our reſources, but as it aſſures us of a further increaſe of the national reſpectability and credit; and let me add, as it bears an honorable teſtimony to the patriotiſm and integrity of the mercantile and marine part of our citizens—The punctuality of the former in diſcharging their engagements has been exemplary.

In conformity to the powers veſted in me by the acts of the laſt ſeſſion, a loan of three millions of florins, towards which ſome proviſional meaſures had previouſly taken place, has been completed in Holland. As well the celerity with which it has been filled, as the nature of the terms (conſidering the more than ordinary demand for borrowing created by the ſituation of Europe) give a reaſonable hope, that the further execution of thoſe powers may proceed with advantage and ſucceſs. The Secretary of the Treaſury has my direction to communicate ſuch further particulars as may be requiſite for more preciſe information.

Since your laſt ſeſſions, I have received communications, by which it appears that the Diſtrict of Kentucky, at preſent a part of Virginia, has concurred in certain propoſitions contained in a law of that ſtate; in conſequence of which the diſtrict is to become a diſtinct member of the union, in caſe the requiſite ſanction of Congreſs be added—For this ſanction application is now made—I ſhall cauſe the papers on this very important tranſaction to be laid before you.—The liberality and harmony with which it has been conducted, will be found to do great honour to both the parties; and the ſentiments of warm attachment to the union and its preſent government, expreſſed by our fellow-citizens of Kentucky, cannot fail to add an affectionate concern for their particular welfare to the great national impreſſions under which you will decide on the caſe ſubmitted to you.

It has been heretofore known to Congreſs, that frequent incurſions have been made on our frontier ſettlements by certain banditti of Indians, from the northweſt ſide of the Ohio: Theſe, with ſome of the tribes dwelling on and near the Wabaſh, have of late been particularly active in their depredations; and being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by ſuch parts of the neighbouring tribes as could be ſeduced to join in their hoſtilities, or to afford them a retreat for their priſoners and plunder, they have, inſtead of liſtening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the United States, renewed their violences with freſh alacrity and greater effect. The lives of a number of valuable citizens have thus been ſacrificed, and ſome of them under circumſtances peculiarly ſhocking, whilſt others have been carried into a deplorable captivity.

Theſe aggravated provocations rendered it eſſential to the ſafety of the weſtern ſettlements, that the aggreſſors ſhould be made ſenſible, that the government of the union is not leſs capable of puniſhing their crimes, than it is diſpoſed to reſpect their rights, and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defenſive meaſures, it became neceſſary to put in force the act, which empowers the Preſident to call out the militia for the protection of the frontiers. And I have accordingly authoriſed an expedition, in which the regular troops in that quarter are combined with ſuch draughts of militia as were deemed ſufficient. The event of the meaſure is yet unknown to me. The Secretary of War is directed to lay before you a ſtatement of the information on which it is founded, as well as an eſtimate of the expence with which it will be attended.

The diſturbed ſituation of Europe, and particularly the critical poſture of the great maritime powers, whilſt it ought to make us more thankful for the general peace and ſecurity enjoyed by the United States, reminds us at the ſame time of the circumſpection with which it becomes us to preſerve theſe bleſſings. It requires alſo that we ſhould not overlook the tendency of a war, and even of preparations for a war, among the nations moſt concerned in active commerce with this country, to abridge the means, and thereby at leaſt enhance the price of tranſporting its valuable productions to their proper markets. I recommend it to your ſerious reflections how far, and by what mode, it may be expedient to guard againſt embarraſſments from theſe contingencies, by ſuch encouragements to our own navigation, as will render our commerce and agriculture leſs dependent on foreign bottoms, which may fail us in the very moment moſt intereſting to both of theſe great objects. Our fiſheries, and the tranſportation of our own produce, offer us abundant means for guarding ourſelves againſt this evil.

Your attention ſeems to be not leſs due to that particular branch of our trade which belongs to the Mediteranean. So many circumſtances unite in rendering the preſent ſtate of it diſtreſsful to us, that you will not think anydeliberations miſemployed, which may lead to its relief and protection.

The laws you have already paſſed for the eſtabliſhment of a judiciary ſyſtem, have opened the doors of juſtice to all deſcriptions of perſons. You will conſider in your wiſdom, whether improvements in that ſyſtem may yet be made, and particularly whether an uniform proceſs of execution on ſentences iſſuing from the Federal Courts, be not deſirable through all the ſtates.

The patronage of our commerce, of our merchants and ſeamen, has called for the appointment of Conſuls in foreign countries. It ſeems expedient to regulate by law the exerciſe of that juriſdiction, and thoſe functions which are permitted them, either by expreſs convention, or by a friendly indulgence in the places of their reſidence. The Conſular Convention too, with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, has ſtipulated in certain caſes, the aid of the national authority to his Conſul eſtabliſhed here.---Some legiſlative proviſion is requiſite, to carry theſe ſtipulations into full effect.

The eſtabliſhment of the militia—of a mint—of ſtandards of weights and meaſures—of the poſt-office and poſt-roads, are ſubjects, which (I preſume) you will reſume of courſe, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The ſufficiency of the revenues you have eſtabliſhed, for the objects to which they are appropriated, leaves no doubt, that the reſiduary proviſions will be commenſurate to the other objects, for which the public faith ſtands now pledged. Allow me moreover to hope, that it will be a favourite policy with you, not merely to ſecure a payment of the intereſt of the debt funded, but as far, and as faſt, as the growing reſources of the country will permit, to exonerate it of the principal itſelf.—The appropriations you have made of the weſtern lands explains your diſpoſitions on this ſubject; and I am perſuaded, that, the ſooner that valuable fund can be made to contribute, along with other means, to the actual reduction of the public debt, the more ſalutary will the meaſure be to every public intereſt, as well as the more ſatisfactory to our conſtituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

In purſuing the various and weighty buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion, I indulge the fulleſt perſuaſion, that your conſultations will be equally marked with wiſdom, and animated by the love of your country. In whatever belongs to my duty, you ſhall have all the co-operation in which an undiminiſhed zeal for its welfare can inſpire. It will be happy for us both, and our beſt reward, if, by a ſucceſsful adminiſtration of our reſpective truſts, we can make the eſtabliſhed government more and more inſtrumental in promoting the good of our fellow-citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, Dec. 8, 1790.

On motion of Mr. Williamſon, Reſolved, that the ſaid ſpeech be committed to the conſideration of a committee of the whole Houſe to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Williamſon, it was reſolved, that two Chaplains, of different denominations, be appointed to Congreſs for the preſent ſeſſion; one by each Houſe, who ſhall interchange weekly.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Houſe do carry the ſaid reſolution to the Senate, and deſire their concurrence.

Several private petitions were referred to the heads of the departments reſpectively to which they were analagous.

On motion, Meſſieurs Sherman, Clymer and Williamſon were appointed a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill for the regulation of the poſt-office and poſt roads.

Mr. Williamſon, after ſome prefatory obſervations on the utility of newſpapers, and their merit, moved, that each member be furniſhed with three, at his own election.

This motion was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

THURSDAY, December 9, 1790.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

Mr. Mathews and Mr. Jackſon attended and took their ſeats.

On motion, Reſolved, That the Houſe now reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States.

Mr. Speaker left the chair. Mr. Livermore took the chair of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an addreſs ought to be preſented by this Houſe to the Preſident of the United States, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both Houſes, with aſſurances that this Houſe will, without delay, proceed to take into conſideration the various and important matters recommended to their attention.

The committee then roſe and reported the reſolution, after which the Speaker reſumed the chair.

Mr. Jackſon moved an amendment to the motion, by ſtriking out the latter part----which, after ſome debate, was diſagreed to by the Houſe.

A committee of three was then appointed to prepare and report the addreſs in anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech, conſiſting of Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Ames, and Mr. Tucker.

The motion of yeſterday, that the clerk of this Houſe cauſe the Members to be furniſhed during the preſent ſeſſion with three newſpapers, ſuch as they ſhall chuſe, to be delivered at their lodgings, was agreed to by the Houſe.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they have agreed to the reſolution of this Houſe of yeſterday, for the appointment of two Chaplains, and have on their part appointed the Right Reverend Biſhop White. Reſolved, That to-morrow be aſſigned for the appointing a Chaplain on the part of this Houſe.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his Secretary.

Mr Speaker, I am commanded by the Preſident of the United States, to lay before this houſe, certain papers relative to the admiſſion of the ſtate of Kentucky as a member of the Union, as contained in his ſpeech of yeſterday. Theſe were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A letter was received from the Secretary at war, accompanying ſundry papers relative to the weſtern expedition, and the expences attending the ſame. Theſe alſo were read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, Reſolved, That Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Goodhue and Lee, be appointed a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill for regiſtering ſhips and veſſels, and regulating the coaſting trade.

On motion of Mr. Williamſon, Reſolved, That Mr. White, Mr. Seney and Mr. Baldwin be a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill, to amend an act, entituled an act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, December 10.

The Rev. Dr. Blair was, by a majority of votes, appointed to the office of Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Benſon, Meſſrs. Benſon, Huntington, Heiſter, Moore and Partridge, were appointed a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill or bills, for determining, agreeable to the proviſion in the firſt ſection of the ſecond article of the conſtitution, the time when the electors ſhall, in the year which will terminate on the 3d of May, 1793, and ſo in every fourth year thereafter, be choſen, and the day, on which they ſhall give their votes, for declaring what officer ſhall, in caſe of vacancy both in the office of Preſident and Vice-Preſident, act as Preſident; for aſſigning a public office, where the liſts mentioned in the ſecond paragragh of the firſt ſection of the ſecond article of the conſtitution, ſhall, in caſe of vacancy in the office of Preſident of the Senate, or his abſence from the ſeat of government, be in the mean time depoſited; and for directing the mode in which ſuch liſts ſhall be tranſmitted.

The clerk proceeded to read to the Houſe the papers received from the Secretary of War yeſterday, reſpecting the depredations and barbarities of a banditti of Indians, northweſt of the Ohio, with an eſtimate of the expence of the expedition ſet on foot againſt them; and alſo the Preſident's inſtructions to Governor St. Clair and General Harmar, for conducting the expedition.

A meſſage from the Senate was received, accompanied with a letter from the Preſident and Commonalty of the City of Paris, addreſſed to the Preſident of the United States; which having been laid by him before the Senate, is now tranſmitted to the Houſe, together with 26 copies of Abbe Fauchet's Eulogy on Dr. Franklin.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, Meſſrs. Boudinot, Gilman, Muhlenberg, Floyd, Grout, Wadſworth, Smith, (M.) Giles, Bloodworth, Smith, (S. C.) and Jackſon, were appointed a committee, to prepare and bring in a bill more effectually to provide for the national defence, by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States.

Mr. Madiſon, from the committee appointed yeſterday, to prepare an addreſs in anſwer to the Preſident's Speech, reported.

The propoſed addreſs being read, Mr. Williamſon moved to refer it to a committee of the whole Houſe. This motion having paſſed, it was moved, that the Houſe ſhould immediately reſolve itſelf into a committee for the aforementioned purpoſe; when Mr. Jackſon requeſted, that the buſineſs might not be precipitated: He thought it would be better to let the report remain on the table a little longer, for the peruſal of the Members. Upon this remonſtrance, it was agreed, that the addreſs ſhould continue on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. Lawrence moved, that a number of copies of the report ſhould be ſtruck off, for the uſe of the Members, in order that they might contemplate it more minutely.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid, as this was the firſt motion which had been made for furniſhing the Members with copies of reports or bills, it might not be improper to obſerve, that, on former occaſions, ſuch reports and bills had frequently crept into the newſpapers, and given conſiderable uneaſineſs, by inducing an opinion among the people, that matters had paſſed the Houſe, which were only contemplated by a ſmall committee. He hoped, therefore, it would be underſtood, that if copies were ordered to be printed, they ſhould be for the uſe of the Members excluſively.

Mr. Boudinot was forcibly ſtruck with the impropriety of printing the addreſs—it had never been uſed heretofore, and he hoped it would not now be done. He would much rather indulge the gentlemen with a longer time to peruſe it at the clerk's table.

Mr. Lawrence thought, there was no reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the Members would publiſh the addreſs prematurely in the newſpapers: and conſequently there was no occaſion for the advice, which the gentleman from North-Carolina had given in conſequence of his motion. He did not wiſh to occupy the attention of the Houſe unneceſſarily on a ſubject, about which he was not over-anxious. If gentlemen were generally ſatisfied with reading the addreſs at the table, he had no objection to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Jackſon contended, that, if there was but one Member who wiſhed for a copy of a report, the Houſe ought to indulge him: But he thought that printing reports and bills was generally advantageous, it gave the Members an opportunity of obtaining an opinion of the people out of doors; and he was ever inclined to purſue meaſures the beſt calculated for acquiring full and complete information on every ſubject that came before them, whether it aroſe within or without the walls of the Houſe.

To obtain this end, he conceived, it would be proper to print every report brought forward by a committee.

The gentleman from North-Carolina (Mr. Williamſon) had conceived, that their conſtituents would be deceived, by their incapacity to diſtinguiſh between the acts of the Houſe and the reports of a committee.—He entertained no apprehenſions of this nature; becauſe he ſuppoſed, they would be publiſhed only as the reports of a committee; and every perſon, who had capacity to read, would learn from hence, that they were not the acts of the Houſe. Upon the whole, he was inclined to think, that no harm could reſult from agreeing to the motion, which he alſo underſtood to be only for the accommodation of the Members.

Mr. Lawrence having withdrawn his motion, the Houſe adjourned to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, December 11.

A tranſlation of the letter addreſſed to the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States of America, ſent down yeſterday by the Senate, with the Abbe Fauchet's Eulogy, was read as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN,

THE news has reached our ears.---Franklin is no more! ---Franklin, the citizen of the world!---All nations are indebted to him for inſtruction in every branch of ſcience:---they are all bound to participate in the grief occaſioned by this common loſs. But the Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the Commonalty of our Capital, thinking it their duty, in addition to the general mourning, to pay to his memory a further tribute of honor, have ordered, by a public decree, that the virtues and talents of this great philoſopher ſhould be perpetuated to diſtant ages, in a public and ſolemn eulogy,---the firſt of the kind, ever beſtowed by our nation, on civic worth.

By order of the Aſſembly, I tranſmit it to your hands; and with the moſt lively ſenſations of pleaſure, embrace the opportunity of paying due homage to a body of men, who not only poſſeſs, but are juſtly entitled to enjoy the ſweets of liberty.

May the approbation of your aſſembly attend as well the preſent itſelf, as the fraternal and reſpectful ſentiments, with which

I am, Mr. Preſident, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
BENIERE,
Doctor of the Sorbonne, &c. &c. Suppletory Member of the National Aſſembly, and Preſident of the Commonalty of Paris.

To the Preſident and Congreſs
of the United States.

A letter was read, from the Commiſſioners of the county and city of Philadelphia, to the Senate and Repreſentatives, making a proffer of the county Court-houſe, for the accommodation of Congreſs, during their reſidence in this city.

On motion, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, to take into conſideration the report of the committee on the Preſident's ſpeech.

Mr. Livermore having taken the chair of the committee, the anſwer to the Preſident's addreſs, as reported by the former committee, was deliberately read, paragraph by paragraph. When the chairman was come to the anſwer to that part of the ſpeech, which reſpects the Indian war,

Mr. Jackſon roſe.—Impreſſed, as I am, with the horrors and calamities, incident to a Savage war, and feeling as I do, for the expoſed ſituation of the frontier ſettlers,—I truſt, it will not be ſuppoſed, that I riſe, to prevent the application of the neceſſary ſuccors for their protection. But I think, it would be unpardonable in me, as a Repreſentative of the ſtate of Georgia, if I did not take an early opportunity, to expreſs my ſurpriſe, that, in the ſpeech which the Preſident of the U. S. addreſſed to the two houſes of Congreſs, there is not a ſingle word, reſpecting the late treaty, concluded with the Creek nation, a nation of Indians, as conſiderable as any on our Continent, and a treaty of as ſerious a nature, as any which can be formed with that claſs of perſons: a treaty, productive of ſerious alarms, in more than one ſtate to the ſouthward. In Georgia, it has created ſuch alarms, as may, in their conſequences, threaten the peace of the union. The citizens of Georgia have ſeen their private rights violated: the ſtate of Georgia has felt her public rights invaded; and the invaſion of the rights of Georgia, is an invaſion of the rights of every ſtate in the confederation. Three millions of acres of her moſt valuable territory, guaranteed to her by the conſtitution of the United States, have been given away.

A new mode of adminiſtering juſtice has been adopted, whereby the lives of the citizens of the union are endangered—for in one of the articles, all perſons, entering the Indian Country, are given up to the laws of the natives. A white man who might be following his property unjuſtly ſeized from him, may by the treaty, be puniſhed at the diſcretion of the Indians—Such a circumſtance was heretofore unknown, even under the Britiſh Government—and God forbid, we ſhould teach our citizens to revere that government more than our own! A white man who might have been taken in actual tranſgreſſion, was to be brought back, in order to be tried by the laws of his own country. But at preſent the ſcalping knife and butchering tomahawk are to adjuſt the difference: theſe are to do the buſineſs of the courts and of the laws—Here is what is hurtful to the feelings of the citizens of Georgia.

They are told, beſides this—what ought to be heard, and not ſuppreſſed in ſilence—that there are ſecret articles contained in this treaty. And is then America, but lately riſen to independence, already ſo forgetful of her rights, as to ſuffer ſecret articles to be made with any nation upon earth?—The conſtitution declares, that treaties ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land. But will Congreſs permit the laws of the U. S. ſhould, like the laws of Caligula, be hung up on high, out of ſight, in order to draw the inhabitants of America into ſnares?—Should Congreſs permit it, ſtill I truſt, that the people will loudly reprobate ſuch a mode of proceeding—never ſubmit to be bound by ſecret articles,—never ſuffer their rights to be invaded. Let the executive be compoſed of the beſt or the worſt of men, Americans, ever regardful of their rights and privileges, will never be induced to give them up.

[Here Mr. Jackſon was interrupted by a queſtion from the chairman, who deſired to know, whether thoſe remarks were preparatory to any motion which he intended to make. Mr. Jackſon replied they were:—he would make a motion on the ſubject at a future day; and took this early opportunity of mentioning the buſineſs, that gentlemen might have time to conſider, and come prepared, when the matter ſhould become the ſubject of debate. He then continued.]

The citizens of Georgia have ſuffered much,—more, perhaps, than even thoſe, who ſtand expoſed to the depredations of the Indians, on our North-Weſtern frontier. They have ſeen their fellow citizens butchered, maſſacred, and deſtroyed, without mercy, without diſtinction. What muſt be their feelings, to behold a war waged, for the protection and defence of their neighbours, whilſt their ſufferings have never yet called forth the exertions of Congreſs, to repel the invaders of their property; but, on the contrary, it hath been ſacrificed to the blood-thirſty Indian, the cauſe of all their ſufferings! To ſee their deadly enemy invited from the extremities of Georgia, and careſſed and idolized at the ſeat of government!

When Georgia firſt repreſented to Congreſs her ſituation with reſpect to the Indians, the Preſident ſent out three commiſſioners (not one of whom was a citizen of Georgia) in order to inveſtigate the truth of ſuch repreſentation.—They returned, fully ſatisfied with the juſtice and propriety of the conduct of that ſtate; and made report to the Preſident, that the lands in queſtion had been properly obtained in full form, and as well authoriſed as any purchaſe could be under the confederation, or as the nature of the caſe would admit. Mr. Chairman, I leave it to this houſe to judge, what muſt be the feelings of the inhabitants of Georgia, under ſuch circumſtances? I could add yet more; but I forbear, as I do not wiſh to take up the time of the houſe on this occaſion; and as I ſhall have further opportunity, when I move, which I intend ſoon to do, That the Preſident be requeſted to lay before the houſe the whole of the treaty with the Creek nation, in order that we, who are the repreſentatives of the people, may diſcover whether any of their rights are invaded, by ſecret articles palmed upon them in the dark.

After Mr. Jackſon ſat down, the chairman proceeded in reading the addreſs, until he came to that part of it which was in anſwer to what the Preſident had ſaid reſpecting our own navigation.

Mr. Smith. I have no objection whatſoever to any part of the addreſs, on the ſcore of language. It is well penned, and ſuch as might be expected from the maſterly abilities of the gentlemen who drew it up. But, ſir, I have to expreſs my diſapprobation of the mode which the committee have purſued, in entering into the particular objects of the ſpeech. By this conduct the houſe may commit themſelves before they have paid to the ſeveral ſubjects that attention and deliberation which they reſpectively demand. The addreſs, I take it, ſhould be expreſſed in general terms, involving all the objects in one manner of expreſſion, without pledging ourſelves, by giving an opinion on any particular point. In the paragraph before us, I fear the committee have pledged the opinion of the houſe, with reſpect to the further encouragement of our own navigation. If this was not meant by the gentlemen who brought in the report, I wiſh they would conſent to ſome alteration. The report declares, that we will take meaſures to relieve ourſelves from an injurious dependence upon foreign veſſels. This may bind us to enter on the conſideration of laying additional burthens on foreign tonnage, a meaſure that muſt immediately prove injurious to the agriculture of this country, but particularly to that of the ſouthern ſtates. I would therefore propoſe to modify the report in ſuch a manner, that it ſhould expreſs only a diſpoſition, on the part of the houſe, to conſider the ſubject: With this view he had drawn up an amendment to this purport, "We ſhall conſider, with ſerious attention, by what means the inconveniency, ſuggeſted by you, can be beſt guarded againſt; and ſhall endeavour to remove ever embarraſſment which may impede the advancement of our agriculture and commerce." This mode of expreſſion is of a general import, yet ſufficient to ſhew, that we intend giving the ſubject due conſideration, which is all the addreſs ought to promiſe: Whereas the expreſſions now contained in the addreſs, pledge the houſe to take up the buſineſs of navigation, and adopt meaſures, that may produce the excluſion of foreign veſſels altogether: and this, whether the apprehenſion of a war in Europe is realized or not. If the meaſure ſhould, upon experience, be found improper, we ſhall have to repeal it, without having anſwered any one good purpoſe.

I conceive, ſir, that in general it is improper, at the commencement of a ſeſſion, to give an opinion on any particular point that is brought before us, inaſmuch as it hath a tendency, not only to lead us into a lengthy diſcuſſion of the Preſident's ſpeech, which ſeems to be, in ſome degree, diſreſpectful to him, but may alſo commit the houſe on a queſtion, which may be reverſed, when a full repreſentation takes place. I fear too, that we ſhall have ill humour enough before the cloſe of the ſeſſion, without laying the foundation of it at the very commencement. I would therefore requeſt gentlemen to remove the cauſe, by uſing expreſſions which will give the greateſt poſſible latitude.

I will not ſuſpect gentlemen of a deſign to foreſtall the determination of the Houſe, tho' I cannot help thinking it looks like an attempt to cabbage an opinion, without that deliberation, which ought to ſanction all our proceedings. Let them conſider, there is but a thin Houſe at preſent; hardly one ſtate has a full repreſentation: and ſhall we, in an addreſs, adopt words that may be called up to add weight to the furtherance of a meaſure, voted without diſcuſſion or even time for conſideration? For no gentleman will urge the practicability of duly deliberating on the variety of ſubjects, contained in the Preſident's ſpeech, within the ſhort period it has lain before us. And perhaps amidſt all the important matters, ſubmitted to our conſideration, there is not one of greater moment, nor deſerving of more ſerious conſideration and diſcuſſion, than the ſubject of navigation; eſpecially as it may lead to ſuch meaſures, as may perhaps exclude all foreign veſſels from our ports, and thereby injure, if not deſtroy, that ſpirit of productive induſtry, which is eſſential to the agriculture of all the ſtates, but, from their local ſituation, particularly of South-Carolina and Georgia.

The Committee muſt ſee, that my objections are not pointed againſt any particular expreſſions in the addreſs; for I cannot do juſtice, without acknowledging the elegant manner in which it is penned. My intention, in moving for the amendment, is ſimply to avoid deciding a great queſtion in a thin Houſe, and without time for full conſideration. If the amendment I have propoſed, be not ſufficiently correct, I ſhall cheerfully modify it to what is more proper, provided the idea be ſtill retained.

Mr. Jackſon ſeconded Mr. Smith's motion.

Mr. Williamſon. When a motion is made, for amending any propoſition reported by a Committee, it is natural to enquire, whether the propoſed alteration deſerves the name of an amendment? If the alteration, now ſubmitted to the Committee, does not imply a diſtinction without a difference, I am induced to believe, that the difference is in favour of the original propoſition. We had reaſon to believe, that every thing, which pointed towards improvements in our carrying trade, would be regarded with a watchful eye: but we ought not to have ſuppoſed, that plain, indiſputable truths would be objected to, merely becauſe an American ſhip was involved in the ſentence. The anſwer that has been reported by the Committee, in this particular part, appears to me to be very innocent and inoffenſive. If the Committee had travelled to Delphos for the purpoſe, they could not have formed a more ambiguous anſwer, nor an anſwer leſs calculated to excite oppoſition. They ſay, it will be incumbent on us to conſider, in what mode our commerce and agriculture can be beſt relieved from '*an injurious dependence*' on the navigation of other nations. Does any gentleman ſay, that an *injurious* dependence, if any ſuch exiſts, ought not to be obviated? I think not. In what manner ſhall we be relieved from ſuch dependence? On a future day we ſhall conſider of that matter; and then the honorable mover of the amendment will not refuſe his aſſiſtance, in adopting the beſt and moſt efficacious meaſures. If we ſhould then differ in opinion, it is to be hoped, that truth will prevail. Certainly our future meaſures will not be influenced by any thing, that the Committee may or may not have reported in their anſwer to the Preſident's Speech. Let us for a minute ſuppoſe, that the Committee had over-looked that part of the ſpeech, which refers to foreign commerce: that, by ſome magic power, which exiſted in ancient fable, the whole ſentence had become inviſible to their eyes, muſt not the beſt mode of improving commerce, neverthleſs, have drawn the attention of Congreſs, during the preſent ſeſſion, unleſs the ſame magic had alſo extended itſelf to the memory of every individual in this Houſe? Can we forget a truth, to which the Preſident has alluded with ſo much propriety, viz. that a well-regulated commerce is ſubſervient to the true intereſts of agriculture: that the planter muſt eventually be enriched by protecting our carrying-trade? Can we forget, how much we owe to the honor and ſecurity of our native country; and how little we owe to thoſe, whom we are cheriſhing and feeding at the expence of our fellow-citizens? Can we forget the left-handed favours, that we are daily receiving, as a nation, from whom every thing is taken, while nothing is conceded? Can we forget, that, on the ſubject of commerce, we are conſidered as ſtones that are caſt on the muddy croſſing of a ſtreet—as things that have no rights, and are only to be trodden upon, for the accommodation of paſſengers? I think it probable, that Congreſs will not forget what they owe to the honor and intereſt of the nation. In the mean time, as the propoſition that has been reported by the Committee, ſeems to be perfectly unexceptionable, I cannot agree to the propoſed alteration; becauſe ſuch agreement would imply the reverſe.

Mr. Jackſon replied that he had ſeconded the reſolution, becauſe he conceived the difference between the report and the amendment, to be more material, than the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Williamſon) had allowed. It was not againſt modes of expreſſion that he contended; it was the principle of the meaſure he oppoſed. He could ſee plainly, notwithſtanding its ſuppoſed ambiguity, that it was directly aimed at foreign veſſels. If that was not the caſe, why refuſe to leave the whole ſubject open for the diſcuſſion of a future day, as it might then be time enough to ſtrike at European ſhips, if no other method could be pointed out, and it was ſuppoſed that the American ſhipping had not already received ſufficient encouragement. Whenever the queſtion of encreaſing the tonnage on foreign veſſels, ſhould come forward, he intended to oppoſe it, becauſe it would, in a particular manner, injure the commerce, and conſequently the agriculture, of the ſtate of Georgia. If the eaſtern ſtates were not ſatisfied with the diſcrimination already made in favour of their veſſels, let them be further indulged by taking off half the duties impoſed on them, rather than increaſe the burthen upon foreign veſſels, which were hardly able to ſupport what they laboured under at preſent.

It has been often ſaid in this houſe, that we ſhould free ourſelves from our foreign dependence. I admit (ſaid he) the truth of the maxim: but are we to rid ourſelves of foreign veſſels, by the ſacrifice of the whole, or nearly the whole of our agriculture? The produce of Georgia cannot at this time be carried to market, unleſs ſhe employs foreigners to tranſport it. It is therefore nugatory for gentlemen to ſay, that we ought not to employ them: they muſt be employed, until the eaſtern ſtates have veſſels enough to ſupercede them: but as they are unable to carry the whole of their own products, how are they to ſupply us with ſhipping to anſwer our purpoſes? The United States cannot, by any creative power, form in an inſtant ſhipping enough, to carry all her various and abundant productions to foreign ſhores. They muſt wait the gradual increaſe, which time and prompt exertions ſhall give them. They muſt draw in a population of artificers from other countries: and in due ſeaſon, the period will arrive, when we may, with eaſe and propriety, rid ourſelves of that dependence, of which we now complain. I believe, the encouragement that ſhip-building has already received, is ſufficient to produce a conſiderable encreaſe; gentlemen ought to know where to ſtop, and not to wiſh ſuch a preference, as muſt deſtroy their neighbours. Per-

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

FREDERICK-TOWN, Dec. 4.

Late accounts from the Miſſiſſippi poſitively mention—That the Spaniards have erected a fort at the Walnut-Hills, and garriſoned it with a conſiderable number of troops, and that they are determined to oppoſe the ſettlement intended to be made there by Col. Holder, and a number of Kentuckians, under the auſpices of the Georgians. That, in conſequence of this, many of the Kentuckians are embodying, and intend marching down, ſhortly, to diſpoſſeſs them of that valuable ſituation; and, that this being the caſe, it was the general opinion, that war with our neighbours muſt inevitably be the conſequence.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 15.*

On Wedneſday laſt, the Honorable WILLIAM BINGHAM, Eſquire, was unanimouſly choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Commonwealth; and the day following PETER Z. LLOYD, Eſquire, was unanimouſly elected Clerk.

INTERESTING AND AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday night laſt Lieut. Denny arrived here from Fort Waſhington, the Head-Quarters of the troops on the Ohio, and brought the following important Letters, by which it will appear that the main objects of the late expedition have been accompliſhed, notwithſtanding the reports to the contrary. The loſs of Major Wyllys, Major Fontaine, and the other brave officers and men, who gallantly fell in the ſervice of their country, is to be ſincerely regretted.

Governor St. Clair's Letter to the Secretary at War.

Fort Waſhington, Nov. 6, 1790.

"Sir,

"On the 29th of laſt month, I had the honour to inform you generally of the ſucceſs that had attended General Harmar---I could not then give you the particulars, as the General's letters had not reached me, (the officer however, who had them in charge, got in a few days afterwards.) It is not now neceſſary, becauſe he writes himſelf. One thing, however, is certain, that the ſavages have got a moſt terrible ſtroke, of which nothing can be a greater proof, than that they have not attempted to harraſs the army on its return.---They arrived at this place on the 3d inſtant in good health and ſpirits.---There is not yet any account from Major Hamtramck:---I truſt he alſo has been ſucceſsful; but this I think is certain, that no great misfortune can have happened to him, for in that caſe we ſhould certainly have heard of it.

"Mr. Denny, the gentleman who takes General Harmar's diſpatches, I beg leave to mention to you in a particular manner, and if you will be pleaſed to do ſo to the Preſident in his favour, you may be aſſured he will not diſappoint any expectations that may be formed.---He has every quality that I could wiſh a young man to poſſeſs, that meant to make the army his profeſſion. There are however, ſome traits in his character as a man, that are not generally known, that would endear him.-- Out of the little pittance he recieves, he has maintained two aged parents for a long time."

Head-Quarters, Fort-Waſhington, Nov. 4, 1790.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that on the 30th September I marched with 320 federal troops, and 1133 militia---Total 1453.---After encountering a few difficulties we gained the Miami village. It was abandoned before we entered it, which I was very ſorry for. The villainous traders would have been a principal object of attention. I beg leave to refer you to my orders, which are incloſed. The ſubſtance of the work is this; our loſs was heavy, but the Head-Quarters of iniquity were broken up. At a moderate computation not leſs than 100 or 120 warriors were ſlain, and 300 log-houſes and wigwams burned. Our loſs about 180. The remainder of the Indians will be ill off for ſuſtenance. 20,000 barrels of corn in the ears were deſtroyed by the army, with vegitables in abundance. The loſs of Major Wyllys, and Lieutenant Frothingham, of the federal troops, and a number of valuable militia officers, I ſincerely lament.

The bearer, Lieutenant Denny, is my Adjutant. It will afford me great ſatisfaction to know that ſome mark of honor will be ſhewn to him. His long and faithful ſervices merit it. There is a vaſt deal of buſineſs in this Weſtern World. If there is no impropriety in giving me an Aid-de-Camp, I wiſh him to be the perſon.

In my next diſpatches, I ſhall enter into the minutiæ of buſineſs, and give you a particular deſcription of each day's march, with all the occurrences and obſervations, &c. &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With perfect eſteem,
Your moſt humble and obedient ſervant,
(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, Lt. Col. Com.
1ſt. U. S. Regiment.

N. B. My Adjutant is really and truly an officer.

To the Hon. Major General Knox,
Secretary at War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Fort-Waſhington, Nov. 4th, 1790.

THE Kentucky and Pennſylvania militia are to be muſtered this afternoon at 2 o'clock, by Capt. Ziegler. The order and regularity which the militia obſerved on their return to the Ohio river, was highly commendable. Upon the whole, the General is exceedingly pleaſed with their conduct during the expedition. Notwithſtanding our loſs was great, yet, when they reflect that the army, in five weeks, not only effected the capital object of deſtroying the Miami village and the Maumee towns, as they are generally called, with the vaſt quantity of corn and vegetables therein, but alſo killed upwards of 100 of their warriors, it muſt afford every man the greateſt ſatisfaction. The militia from Kentucky are to receive pay until the tenth inſtant, proviſions are to be drawn for them until that time, and to-morrow morning they are to march to their reſpective homes.

The General returns his thanks to every officer and private for their good conduct, and hereby diſcharges them with honor and reputation.---The wounded men are to be left under the care of Doctor Alliſon and his mates, who will take all poſſible care of them.

JOS. HARMAR, *Brig. Genl.*

Return of the killed and wounded upon the expedition againſt the Miami towns, under the command of Brigadier General Harmar.

Head-Quarters, Fort-Waſhington, Nov. 4th, 1790.

KILLED, OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.
1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 73 rank and file, total 75.

WOUNDED.
3 Rank and file.

KILLED, OF THE MILITIA.
1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Enſigns, 98 rank and file, total 108.

WOUNDED.
2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 25 rank and file, total 28.
Total killed 183——wounded 31.

KILLED, OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.
Major Wyllys, and Lieutenant Frothingham.

KILLED OF THE MILITIA.
Major Fontaine; Captains Tharp, Scott, and M'Murtrey; Lieutenants Clark and Rogers; Enſigns Sweet, Bridges, Higgins, Threlkeld.

WOUNDED.
Lieutenants Sanders and Worley; Enſign Arnold.
(Signed) JOS. HARMAR, *Brig. Genl.*

Since the account of the loſs of the ſloop Friendſhip hath been received, we have underſtood that Judge Burke has embarked on board another veſſel, and failed on Tueſday laſt from Lewis-Town for New-York.

The Honorable RICHARD PETERS, Eſquire, was on Saturday laſt choſen Speaker of the Senate of this Commonwealth.

In South-Carolina, the old members in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, are re-elected, except Mr. Burke, who declined, as being one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and therefore ineligible for Congreſs by the New Conſtitution of that ſtate, unleſs he reſigned his commiſſion of Judge, which he did not chooſe to do.

It muſt, obſerves a correſpondent, be highly pleaſing to every friend of the growing Manufactures of this country, to be informed, that the elegant plated work of the harneſs belonging to the Preſident of the United States, was manufactured by Mr. Healy, in Second, near Walnut-ſtreet.

The Friends of American Manufactures preſent their compliments to Congreſs, and wiſh to be informed how far it is conſiſtent with juſtice, that, whilſt the ſons of the wealthy, attending our univerſities, are to be exempt from militia duty, the ſons of poor men, acquiring the knowledge of ſome uſeful trade or manufacture, ſhould be ſubject to it?

An Engliſh paper ſays, A moſt extraordinary bridge has been built over the river Foyle, at Londonderry, which is about nine-hundred feet wide, and forty feet deep at high water; this bridge joins the city and county. This immenſe pile was conſtructed by Mr. Cox, an American, who, with twenty of his countrymen, and a few labourers, completed this bridge, conſiſting of fifty eight arches, all of American oak, in five months—not a log of this wood having been imported before the firſt of May laſt.

N. B. The river was ſurveyed by the late Mr. Milne, laſt ſummer, who declared that a bridge there was impracticable.—The coſt was about 15000l.

Extract of a letter from Corunna, October 14.

"It is not unlikely that the rumours of a rupture between this country and Great Britain may have occaſioned ſome riſe in grain with you; we may, however, aſſure you, that the appearances of ſuch an event vaniſh more and more, and we expect in a poſt or two to hear that every thing has been amicably ſettled."

At an adjourned meeting of the Hibernian Society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland, the following gentlemen were re-elected officers for the enſuing year:

The Hon. Thomas M Kean, Eſq; Preſident.
General Walter Stewart, Vice-Preſident.
Mr. Matthew Carey, Secretary.
Mr. John Taylor, Treaſurer.
Charles Heatly, Eſq; and } Counſellors.
Jaſper Moylan, Eſq; }
Dr. James Cuningham, and } Phyſicians.
Dr. John Carſon, }

College of Philadelphia, Wedneſday, Dec. 15, 1790.

LAW LECTURE.

The Honorable Judge Wilſon's Introductory Lecture will be delivered this Evening, at 6 o'Clock, in the College Hall; after which there will be a Commencement for conferring Degrees in Medicine. Thoſe Citizens who have received Tickets of Admiſſion from Mr. Wilſon are requeſted to take their Seats in the Gallery, it being neceſſary to appropriate the lower Part of the HALL to the Accommodation of Congreſs and other Public Bodies, who are invited.

By Order of the Board of Faculty,
WILLIAM ROGERS, Secretary.

Norriſtown, Montgomery County, December 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of John Stattler, Innkeeper, in Limerick Townſhip, on Tueſday, the 21ſt inſtant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Piece or Tract of Land, ſituate in Limerick Townſhip aforeſaid, adjoining land of Godfreid Longhouſe, Thomas Rees, and others, containing 53 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of Peter Fiſher, deceaſed, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery County, December 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, in Douglas Townſhip, on Wedneſday, the 22d inſtant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Peter Shener, Henry Keyſer, and others, containing 110 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Reifsnyder. by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Cheſter, December 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the late Province (now State) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the 23d day of this inſtant December, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Brick Meſſuage or Tenement and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in Marcus Hook, Delaware County, bounded by the River Delaware, by a lot late of Thomas Clayton, deceaſed, Diſcord lane, and lands late of Mary Clayton, deceaſed; about 40 feet front, and 200 feet deep; ſaid meſſuage has long been an accuſtomed Tavern; late the property of Robert Moulder, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Cheſter, December 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the 23d day of this inſtant December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Lot, Wharf and Stores, ſituate in Marcus Hook, Delaware County, bounded by low water mark on Delaware River, lands late of Mary Clayton, Front ſtreet, &c. late the property of Robert Moulder, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Cheſter, December 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the 24th day of this inſtant December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, in Ridley Townſhip, Delaware County, a certain Tract or Parcel of Marſh Meadow Ground, ſituate on Tinicum Iſland, bounded by Tinicum Road, Plumb Hook Creek, &c. containing about 20 acres, late the property of Iſrael Taylor, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Cheſter, December 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the 24th day of this inſtant December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, Inn-keeper, in Ridley Townſhip, Delaware County, a certain Tract or Parcel of Marſh Meadow Ground: ſituate on Tinicum Iſland, bounded by Tinicum Road, lands of Eliſha Price, Eſq; and other lands of Benjamin Richards, containing about 10 acres, late the property of Benjamin Richards, and others; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, December 7, 1790.

As the Partnerſhip of JOHN DUNLAP & DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE will expire on the firſt day of January, 1791,

David C. Claypoole propoſes to publiſh a Newſpaper, entitled,

The Mail, and New Daily Advertiſer.

[To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.]

THE MAIL ſhall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpoſe, on Paper equal in ſize and quality to any of the Newſpapers of Europe or America.—And the Subſcriber engages that no Means ſhall be ſpared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other reſpects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now reſpectfully ſolicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars per Annum, to be paid at the end of the year; and Advertiſements will be received on ſuch Moderate Terms as to prove ſatisfactory to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour the Printer with their Commands in that line.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received at No. 48. Market-ſtreet, by D. C. CLAYPOOLE.

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

N O T I C E.

THE Committee appointed at a Meeting of the Holders of Paper Money, dated 1767, 1770, and 1774 (iſſued by the then Province, now State, of Maryland) to proſecute the claim for redemption of ſaid Bills, requeſt all perſons who chuſe to unite therein, and have not already given an account of the ſums in their poſſeſſion, to render the ſame on or before the 6th day of January next, to either of the undernamed perſons, in order to aſcertain each holder's proportion of the expence neceſſary for obtaining the above end.

William Craig, Thomas Paul,
John Drinker, George Fox,
Amos Gregg, William Wiſtar.

N. B. A Memorial to the General Aſſembly of Maryland is left to be ſigned, by ſuch as approve of it, at the houſe of William Craig, Eſq; Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, December 8, 1790.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 12th of November, 1790, an apprentice boy, named HENRY MAGG, but has changed his name to HARRY BARETT, by trade a taylor, has 3 years and 2 months to ſerve; had on when he went away a white ſhirt, lapell'd ſtriped green coating coat, with white metal buttons, ſtriped toylenet veſt with yellow buttons, queens cord pair of breeches, and mottled ſtockings; the third finger of his left hand is off at the firſt joint. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and reaſonable charges paid by JUSTINEAN FOX.

Philadelphia, Third-ſtreet, corner
of Church alley, No. 11.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour him or carry him off at their peril. †

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living on Lancaſter road, near Downing's town, on the night of the ninth inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about nine years old, 15 hands high, his ears remarkably thin and peaked, and very upright when rode, a long ſwitch tail, his mane full of burs when he was taken away, a natural pacer, and canters well, only one ſhoe on when taken away; alſo a blind halter, and a ſaddle, from the next houſe. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by † ISAAC M'FARLAN.

Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 10, 1790.

Ten Pounds Reward.

WAS ſtolen on Friday evening, the third of this inſtant, two likely bay MARES, one about 12 years old, the other 8 or 9 years old; the darkeſt bay carries herſelf very heavy, has large ears, and carries them bad, blind of an eye, has a ſmall ſpot of white on her off hind foot. The other has two curls on her forehead, with ſome white on her off hind foot, paces, trots and canters, and carries herſelf well. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will ſecure the thief or thieves, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the creatures had again, or Forty Shillings for either of the mares if brought home, and reaſonable charges, by JACOB SMITH, near Middletown, at Swetara ferry. † Dec. 6, 1790.

WHEREAS a certain John Moore, of Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, did obtain a bond for about One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, payable the firſt day of January, 1791, from the ſubſcribers, living in Frederick county, Virginia; and ſaid bond being obtained in an unjuſt and fraudulent manner, we do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as we are determined not to pay any part thereof. Witneſs our hands this 10th December, 1790.

JAMES SIMRALL,
¶ JOHN DONALDSON.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 23d day of December inſt. on the Premiſes, whereon Samuel Moore, late deceaſed, lived,

A Valuable and pleaſant PLANTATION, containing about 120 acres of choice good land, lying in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, about 22 miles from Philadelphia, and three miles from Weſt-Cheſter, being near ſeveral griſt and ſaw mills, and about one mile from Goſhen meeting-houſe. On the premiſes are a large brick houſe well finiſhed, barn, ſtables, and out-houſes, a good ſpring with a ſtone houſe over it, a good apple orchard, with a large quantity of the beſt cherry trees of almoſt every kind, about 16 acres of meadow, ſome of which is very good, and about 40 acres of good woodland. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer on the 1ſt day of April next.

Likewiſe will be ſold at ſaid time and place, horſes, ploughs, geers, cyder mill, Dutch fan, with ſundry other articles.

Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid Moore.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW,
DAVID CLOYD,
ENOS THOMAS.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock ſaid day.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the above deceaſed, are requeſted to make them known to any one of the executors; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment, to enable ſaid executors to diſcharge the juſt debts of ſaid decedant, haps ſome gentlemen ſtill carry their views as far as they did at the laſt ſeſſion, and are deſirous of compelling Great-Britain to withdraw her navigation act: but I believe, they are too ſanguine in the buſineſs. I believe there is no nation poſſeſſed of colonies, that does not wiſh to preſerve the trade and intercourſe of ſuch colonies excluſively to themſelves: and Great Britain will not eaſily admit our participation in hers, although it be very well known, that a diſcrimination between foreign veſſels is a ſtroke meant againſt the Britiſh Weſt-Indies; but why ſhould we level a ſtroke at her only, when other powers impoſe upon our trade, and ſubject us to equal if not ſuperior hardſhips, as was, on a former occaſion, fully ſtated and clearly demonſtrated to the houſe?

Do gentlemen know, that there are letters now exiſting in the Southern States which create great uneaſineſs: they have been received from Europeans, informing their correſpondents, that they are no longer able to ſend veſſels to carry off the produce, in conſequence of the high tonnage duty already impoſed. And do they wiſh to prohibit them altogether, and let our produce lie in our own warehouſes to rot? for they have not veſſels of their own to carry it to market; if they had, I am certain, from the friendly diſpoſition of the ſouthern ſtates, that they would give their northern brethren the preference. I hope the amendment may be agreed to, as it avoids a deciſion on a queſtion of importance, which the addreſs, as it now ſtands, may determine, without allowing us an opportunity of either thinking or acting in future.

Mr. Sherman approved the words of the addreſs generally, but in this caſe, he thought, the friends of the amendment had miſſed their aim: for the report, as it ſtood, was leſs exceptionable, upon their own principle, than it would be if the amendment took place. The report barely ſaid, "it is incumbent on us to conſider by what means thoſe embarraſsments may be beſt guarded againſt," but the amendment goes further and pledges the houſe "we will conſider." Yet he owned, he did not ſee that in either caſe, the houſe gave an opinion, or bound itſelf to take any particular meaſure, as gentlemen ſeemed to apprehend. He intended to vote for the addreſs as it ſtood; and therefore would negative the propoſed amendment.

Mr. Smith (S.) the hon. gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, has ſhewn ſome ingenuity in commenting on a particular part of the addreſs and amendment: but he has taken care to keep out of view the exceptionable part to which I principally alluded. He ſays, the wording of the amendment is ſtronger than the report, becauſe the amendment ſays, "we will conſider," and the report declares, "it is incumbent on us to conſider." If the gentleman had attended to the whole paragraph, he would have found, that the houſe gave it as their opinion, that the commerce of the United States ought not to depend on foreign bottoms, but that we ought to adopt meaſures to exclude them altogether. This opinion may on conſideration be found unſupported, and therefore ought not to be declared. But ſhould it be adopted, muſt it not excite a ſerious alarm in thoſe ſtates that depend principally upon foreign ſhipping for the tranſportation of their ſtaple commodities? S. Carolina will be eſſentially injured by ſuch a meaſure, but Georgia muſt abſolutely be ruined. It is tedious to me to go into arguments, ſo often repeated in former ſeſſions: but if we muſt have the meaſure forced down, let it be done in the uſual way.---Let a day be aſſigned for its inveſtigation, that gentlemen may be prepared, and let the buſineſs be diſcuſſed in a full houſe. To act otherwiſe, is prematurely giving it, as the opinion of this houſe, that we muſt have no dependance upon foreign bottoms. But in my opinion, we muſt in ſome degree depend on them for years to come.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid, there were certainly two ways of reading the addreſs; or he, and the hon. gentleman laſt up, could never differ ſo widely in their conſtruction of it. He did not underſtand, that the citizens of the United States ſhould have no dependence upon foreign veſſels, for the tranſportation of their produce; but ſimply that we ſhould not place it entirely on them, as they are too precarious to be depended on: for if we depend altogether upon them, they may be withdrawn from us, at the moment we have moſt need of their aſſiſtance: they may be otherwiſe employed during a time; and then what is to become of our produce? Such means of navigation ought not to be the main ſupport of our commerce and agriculture. We ought to provide ourſelves with ſhipping of our own, which would not deſert us in time of need. Such was the ſenſe in which he underſtood the report: and ſuch he hoped was the ſenſe of the committee who had now to report upon it.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid, he had in his hand a ſtatement of the duties paid in Georgia, from which it appeared, that whilſt the foreign tonnage amounted to upwards of 8237 dollars, the domeſtic tonnage during the ſame period did not exceed 629; from this fact, he begged gentlemen to conſider how eſſentially that ſtate depended upon foreign veſſels: and if her ſufferings could not excite their indulgence, ſtill the houſe ought to conſider the effects of a meaſure tending to prohibit ſuch veſſels from coming to America: they would loſe the revenue, which was now collected to a great amount.

The gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Williamſon) aſks, in what ſituation we ſhall be, if the foreign ſhipping be withdrawn? Let me reply (ſaid he) by aſking him, in what ſituation ſhall we be, if we drive foreign ſhipping away by our own act? Whether we prohibit them, or they are taken away from us, our ſituation will be the ſame. But it is neceſſary that we retain them, in order to ſupport our agriculture: and let me tell gentlemen, that the agriculture of the ſouthern ſtates deſerves the attention of the government, as much as the navigation of the eaſtern ſtates. At leaſt they ought to provide us other means of exporting our productions, before they deprive us of thoſe we now enjoy. Let them ſhew me, how they mean to do this: and then I will agree to every means, tending to promote the extenſion of our commerce. The amendment is couched in general terms; and I hope it will meet the approbation of the houſe. Some gentlemen ſay the amendment is ſtronger than the report. For this very reaſon, they ought to adopt it. The gentleman from N. Carolina has ſaid ſo. Upon his own principles, therefore, it is his intereſt to agree to it.

Mr. Tucker thought, it was improper, that the houſe ſhould enter minutely into every ſubject contained in the ſpeech, and give an opinion thereon. He ſaid, it might be well for the preſident to form opinions and communicate them to the houſe. The communications now made had, no doubt, been well digeſted by him; inaſmuch as he might have had them under conſideration, during the whole of the late receſs. But the houſe had only juſt received them, and could not be prepared to give a deciſive opinion on them, at ſo ſhort a notice.

Beſides, the thinneſs of the houſe, was a weighty objection; as the gentlemen preſent, even if they had made up their minds on the buſineſs, could not poſſibly foreſee, what might be the event and final determination, when the arrival of the abſent members ſhould conſtitute a full houſe.

The clauſe in the report was moreover unſatisfactory to him, as it ſeemed to adopt the preſident's idea, "that ſomething ſhould be done for the encouragement of navigation," which ſeems to imply that *nothing* has been done as yet, ſince the preſident has not taken notice of any thing heretofore done.

He would further remark, that the proſpect of a war in Europe, among thoſe who are moſt concerned in active commerce with the United States, was as ſtrong, before the laſt adjournment, as it is now; and all the inconveniencies, which are now held forth to view, might have been then foreſeen. But as it was not, at that time, deemed a meaſure of expediency to give any further encouragement to our own navigation, he preſumed that it was not a meaſure of neceſſity, at this moment, when nothing new has happened to induce a change either of circumſtances or opinion.

At the ſame time that he expreſſed himſelf diſſatisfied with the report, he could not but acknowledge, that the amendment fell ſhort of his wiſhes: or it did not recogniſe any thing having been done for the benefit of navigation. If his colleague would withdraw his motion, he would ſubſtitute one, to the following effect: "The encouragement of our own navigation has at all times appeared to be highly important, and has employed a large ſhare of our deliberations: We ſhall continue to pay due attention to the ſubject, and conſider by what means the agricultural and commercial intereſts of our country may be beſt promoted."

Mr. Smith agreed to withdraw his motion, in order to admit that of Mr. Tucker; which being ſtated from the Chair,

Mr. Seney declared himſelf at a loſs to account for gentlemen's apprehenſions. He could not poſſibly underſtand the ground of their objections; becauſe, if they contemplated the addreſs in its proper point of view, they would find, it did not commit the Houſe on a ſingle point; but ſeemed, on the contrary, to be couched in the moſt cautious and guarded terms.

He had no objection to the wording of the amendment, which appeared to him to have nearly the ſame tendency as the report, and had the addreſs been expreſſed in the language of the amendment, he ſhould have voted for it; but as it was very well in its original form, he would not agree to expunge the paragraph in queſtion, which to him appeared unexceptionable; and only contained an aſſertion, the truth of which he hoped no gentleman in the houſe would deny.

It has been ſaid by the gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Smith) that the committee had no right to go into a detail, and anſwer every part of the ſpeech. But if precedent be of any weight, the addreſs of the laſt ſeſſion may be produced, to ſhew that it is proper and cuſtomary to deſcend to particulars: and that too in the opinion of the very gentleman who now exclaims againſt it: for if I recollect right, he was the gentleman who drew up that addreſs: at leaſt he was of the committee who reported it.

Mr. Seney proceeded to read ſeveral paragraphs in the addreſs preſented laſt ſeſſion, and compared it with the one under conſideration, declaring upon the whole, that there was no compariſon between them, the former having much more pointedly committed the houſe, than the preſent one could poſſibly do.

Mr. Madiſon. Some of the objections which have been ſtated, render it in ſome degree neceſſary to enter into an explanation of the nature of an addreſs. There are two modes only in which an anſwer can be given by this houſe to the ſpeech of the Preſident. The one is to declare in general terms, that we will take the ſeveral ſubjects recommended by him into due conſideration. This, even by the moſt refined ingenuity, can hardly be rendered ſo important, as to make it worth our while to contemplate it. The conſtitution makes it the duty of the Preſident to recommend to the conſideration of Congreſs, ſuch meaſures, as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient, and give information of the ſtate of the union. Hence it may be inferred, that it is our duty to attend to what he ſhall judge neceſſary to be done: at leaſt no gentleman would allow that we might become ſo diſreſpectful as to loſe ſight of them altogether. Then the only way remaining to anſwer his ſpeech, is to concur with him in all thoſe points, which are clearly and fully underſtood: and when we find them not clear, we may then ſay, "it is incumbent on us to take ſuch meaſures into due conſideration;" thereby pledging ourſelves, only to conſider a ſubject, but not binding the houſe to agree to it. But ſuppoſing the committee had on this occaſion been inclined to prefer the firſt mode of anſwering the Preſident's ſpeech, they ſeemed precluded by the example ſet at the laſt ſeſſions. The former addreſs entered pretty fully into the ſeveral matters recommended in the Preſident's ſpeech.

If it differs at all from the one under conſideration, it differs only in this reſpect, that it goes more fully into a declaration, that we would concur in all the meaſures he had recommended. "The various and weighty matters, (ſays the addreſs of laſt ſeſſion) which you have judged neceſſary to recommend to our attention, *appear to us eſſential* to the tranquillity and welfare of the union, and claim our early and moſt ſerious attention." Again, with reſpect to arrangements againſt the hoſtile Indians, "We ſhall not heſitate to concur in ſuch further meaſures, as may beſt obviate any ill effects, which might be apprehended from the failure of thoſe negociations." In ſhort, through the whole extent of the addreſs, we find not only a general promiſe of due conſideration, but alſo more particular promiſes of concurring in the meaſures propoſed, giving them efficacy, and acting according to the impreſſions, which we acknowledged that we had received. Yet notwithſtanding the force of this precedent, it never was my intention, nor, I believe, the intention of any of the committee, to tie the houſe down to this or that mode of extending encouragement to our own navigation; nor can the report be ſo conſtrued; every thing, reſpecting the encouragement, being left at large, for the wiſdom of the houſe to contemplate and determine. It is true, indeed, that the addreſs acknowledges the weight of the reaſoning uſed by the preſident, and delares a willingneſs, on our part, to enter into the conſideration of the means, whereby our navigation may be ſo encouraged as to render our commerce and agriculture leſs dependent on foreign bottoms, which may poſſibly fail us in the very moment moſt intereſting to both of theſe great objects. And if gentlemen are not diſpoſed to remove an injurious dependence on foreigners, they may juſtly oppoſe this paragraph of the report. But if they are clear, that ſuch a dependence is injurious to the tranſportation of our productions, they will not heſitate to agree to the report as it now ſtands. And that it is too notoriouſly known, to be here inſiſted upon, that a great part of our commerce is in the hands and at the mercy of foreigners; and if wars among them continue to be as frequent, as experience ſhews them to have been heretofore, it follows, that whenever thoſe great maritime powers enter upon hoſtilities, our means of tranſportation will be reduced; and that part of our produce, which remains on hand, muſt inevitably be loſt or waſted, for want of the means of conveying it abroad to a market.

Whenever the queſtion of encouraging navigation comes before the Houſe, we ſhall be at full liberty to propoſe and embrace every means which ingenuity can ſuggeſt: for the addreſs binds us to nothing but the bare conſideration of what is proper to be done: we ſhall be equally bound if the amendment is adopted.

Mr. Smith would not have riſen again, had not the two gentlemen, who had juſt delivered their ſentiments, adverted to the addreſs of the laſt ſeſſion, and thence ſeemed to imply a degree of inconſiſtency in his conduct. But there was no inconſiſtency in the caſe. Though he had been a member of the committee, who drew up the former addreſs, and had given his aſſent to it, yet he was not averſe to confeſs, that he now entertained different ſentiments, with reſpect to the propriety of the proceeding. The Preſident's late Speech, and the addreſs now under conſideration, convinced him, that the Houſe could not be too cautious and guarded in anſwering the Speech. In his opinion, they ought ever to avoid a repetition of the matters contained in the Preſident's Speech, leſt they ſhould be unwarily drawn in to adopt meaſures in a haſty and inconſiderate manner.

It was true, that the Committee, at the laſt ſeſſion, had gone into a particular reply: but even then they were cautious not to give an opinion: they ſought for the language of ambiguity, in order to avoid it. He conceived, therefore, that the gentlemen were wrong in ſaying that the Houſe, by adopting it, pledged themſelves for any meaſure whatever. It generally declared at the end of the paragraph, "we ſhall not loſe ſight of objects ſo worthy of our regard." Again: "We ſhall proceed without delay"——to do what? not to adopt the meaſures recommended, but "to beſtow on them that calm diſcuſſion, which their importance requires." Do words like theſe pledge the Houſe to conſider or act? Moſt certainly they are pledged only to conſider: therefore the gentleman wrongs that addreſs, when he aſſerts, that it commits the Houſe upon thoſe particular points. For my part (continued he) I think the language is extremely guarded; and I know, it was the intention of the committee, that it ſhould be ſo. But in the addreſs before us, we do declare an opinion: We ſay, that we ought not to depend upon foreign veſſels, becauſe, in caſe of war in Europe, we ſhall be left unprovided for; and our navigation has an injurious dependence on foreigners. It is theſe declarations which I wiſh to avoid, and for which the amendment was offered. If gentlemen, who have no objection to either mode of expreſſion, would accommodate, I ſhould be glad to meet them, for the ſake of harmony and unanimity: two objects, which, in my mind, are always deſirable, and for which, ſmall differences ought ever to be ſacrificed.

Mr. Seney juſt remarked, that as the gentleman's principal object would not be effected by the amendment, it was ſcarcely worth while to make the alteration.

The queſtion on the amendment was now put, and being loſt by a conſiderable majority,

The remainder of the addreſs was read through, and the whole was agreed to by the committee.

Mr. Livermore left the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Livermore reported the addreſs, without amendment.

On the queſtion, 'Do the houſe agree to the addreſs, as reported by the committee of the whole?' it paſſed in the affirmative by an unanimous vote.

A committee was then appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, and learn from him at what time and in what place, it would be convenient for him to receive the addreſs.

After ſome time the committee returned, and Mr. Madiſon reported, that they had performed the ſervice upon which they had been ordered, and that the Preſident was pleaſed to return for anſwer, that two o'clock on Monday next, at his own houſe, would be the moſt convenient time and place for him to receive the addreſs.

Meſſrs. Williamſon and Sherman were added to the committee on the bill to amend the act for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts.

Mr. Mathews was placed on the committee on the militia bill, vice Mr. Jackſon, who begged leave to decline ſerving, inaſmuch as his colleague had been ever heretofore on that buſineſs, and muſt conſequently be better acquainted with the ſubject, and better able to aſſiſt the committee, than he poſſibly could.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

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DECEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3168.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1790.

CONGRESS.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, December 13, 1790.

This day the Senate of the United States waited upon the Preſident, and delivered the following Addreſs:—

To the Preſident of the United States of America.

WE receive, Sir, with particular ſatisfaction, the communications contained in your ſpeech, which confirm to us the progreſſive ſtate of the public credit, and afford, at the ſame time, a new proof of the ſolidity of the foundation on which it reſts; and we cheerfully join in the acknowledgment which is due to the probity and patriotiſm of the mercantile and marine part of our fellow-citizens, whoſe enlightened attachment to the principles of good government is not leſs conſpicuous in this, than it has been in other important reſpects.

In confidence, that every conſtitutional preliminary has been obſerved, we aſſure you of our diſpoſition to concur in giving the requiſite ſanction to the admiſſion of Kentucky as a diſtinct member of the union; in doing which, we ſhall anticipate the happy effects, to be expected from the ſentiments of attachment towards the union and its preſent government, which have been expreſſed by the patriotic inhabitants of that diſtrict.

While we regret, that the continuance and encreaſe of the hoſtilities and depredations, which have diſtreſſed our north-weſtern frontiers, ſhould have rendered offenſive meaſures neceſſary, we feel an entire confidence in the ſufficiency of the motives which have produced them, and in the wiſdom of the diſpoſitions, which have been concerted, in purſuance of the powers veſted in you; and whatever may have been the event, we ſhall cheerfully concur in the proviſions, which the expedition that has been undertaken, may require on the part of the Legiſlature, and in any other which the future peace and ſafety of our frontier ſettlements may call for.

The critical poſture of the European powers will engage a due portion of our attention; and we ſhall be ready to adopt any meaſures, which a prudent circumſpection may ſuggeſt, for the preſervation of the bleſſings of peace. The navigation and the fiſheries of the United States are objects too intereſting, not to inſpire a diſpoſition to promote them, by all the means which ſhall appear to us conſiſtent with their natural progreſs and permanent proſperity.

Impreſſed with the importance of a free intercourſe with the Mediterranean, we ſhall not think any deliberations miſemployed, which may conduce to the adoption of proper meaſures for removing the impediments that obſtruct it.

The improvement of the judiciary ſyſtem, and the other important objects, to which you have pointed our attention, will not fail to engage the conſideration they reſpectively merit.

In the courſe of our deliberations, upon every ſubject, we ſhall rely upon that co-operation, which an undiminiſhed zeal and inceſſant anxiety for the public welfare, on your part, ſo thoroughly enſure; and as it is our anxious deſire, ſo it ſhall be our conſtant endeavor to render the eſtabliſhed government more and more inſtrumental in promoting the good of our fellow citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

To this ADDRESS the PRESIDENT replyed.

GENTLEMEN,

THESE aſſurances of favorable attention to the ſubjects I have recommended, and of entire confidence in my views, make the impreſſion on me, which I ought to feel. I thank you for them both, and ſhall continue to rely much, for the ſucceſs of all our meaſures for the public good, on the aid they will receive from the wiſdom and integrity of your counſels.

G. WASHINGTON.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 13.

A LETTER from the Secretary of the Treaſury, was read, accompanied with a report from him, which, on motion, was ordered to be printed for the conſideration of the houſe.

On motion, reſolved that the Houſe ſhall on Monday next, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, to take into conſideration the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A petition from James M'Intire, formerly a Captain in the continental ſervice, and who had been abſent from the United States during the time limited for the army claims, was read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimmons, two petitions heretofore preſented by him, from A. Fowler, were referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Smith wiſhed to ſhew ſome attention to the Preſident and Commonalty of Paris, for their marked politeneſs to the memory of one of our illuſtrious citizens; he therefore made the following motion—this Houſe being highly ſenſible of the polite attention of the Commons of Paris, in directing copies of an eulogium, lately pronounced before them, as a tribute to the diſtinguiſhed merit of Benjamin Franklin, a citizen of the United States, to be tranſmitted to Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the Speaker do accordingly communicate the ſenſe of the Houſe thereon to the Preſident of the Commons of Paris.

Mr. Vining obſerved, that as the motion ſtood, it appeared to relate rather to a living than a deceaſed perſon. He wiſhed therefore to amend it by ſtriking out "diſtinguiſhed merit," and inſerting "illuſtrious memory."

The amendment being made by the conſent of the mover, the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Gerry preſented petitions from Johanna Gardner and Jeſſe Holt, which were ſeverally referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Lee took this opportunity of a leiſure moment to move for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to direct the mode by which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which have been deſtroyed, may be renewed. Ordered to lie on the table.

At 2 o'clock the Houſe, preceded by the Sergeant at arms, waited upon the Preſident, and delivered their addreſs, to which they received a reply—the addreſs and reply were as follows.

SIR,

The Repreſentatives of the people of the United States have taken into conſideration your addreſs to the two Houſes, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs.

We ſhare in the ſatisfaction inſpired by the proſpects, which continue to be ſo auſpicious to our public affairs. The bleſſings reſulting from the ſmiles of Heaven on our agriculture, the riſe of public credit, with the further advantages promiſed by it, and the fertility of reſources, which are found ſo little burdenſome to the community, fully authoriſe our mutual congratulations on the preſent occaſion. Nor can we learn, without an additional gratification, that the energy of the laws for providing adequate revenues have been ſo honorably ſeconded by thoſe claſſes of citizens, whoſe patriotiſm and probity were more immediately concerned.

The ſucceſs of the loan opened in Holland, under the diſadvantages of the preſent moment, is the more important, as it not only denotes the confidence already placed in the United States, but as the effect of a judicious application of that aid will ſtill further illuſtrate the ſolidity of the foundation, on which the public credit reſts.

The preparatory ſteps taken by the ſtate of Virginia, in concert with the diſtrict of Kentucky, towards the erection of the latter into a diſtinct member of the union, exhibit a liberality mutually honorable to the parties. We ſhall beſtow on this important ſubject the favorable conſideration which it merits: and with the national policy, which ought to govern our deciſion, ſhall not fail to mingle the affectionate ſentiments, which are awakened by thoſe expreſſed on behalf of our fellow citizens of Kentucky.

Whilſt we regret the neceſſity which has produced offenſive hoſtilities againſt ſome of the Indian tribes north-weſt of the Ohio, we ſympathize too much with our weſtern brethren, not to behold, with approbation, the watchfulneſs and vigor, which have been exerted by the Executive authority for their protection; and which, we truſt, will make the aggreſſors ſenſible, that it is their intereſt to merit, by a peaceable behaviour, the friendſhip and humanity, which the United States are always ready to extend to them.

The encouragement of our own navigation has, at all times, appeared to us highly important. The point of view, under which you recommend it to us, is ſtrongly enforced by the actual ſtate of things in Europe. It will be incumbent on us to conſider in what mode our commerce and agriculture can beſt be relieved from an injurious dependence on the navigation of other nations, which the frequency of their wars renders a too precarious reſource, for conveying the productions of our country to market.

The preſent ſtate of our trade in the Mediterranean ſeems not leſs to demand, and will accordingly receive, the attention, which you have recommended.

Having already concurred in eſtabliſhing a judiciary ſyſtem, which opens the doors of juſtice to all, without diſtinction of perſons; it will be our diſpoſition to incorporate every improvement, which experience may ſuggeſt. And we ſhall conſider, in particular, how far the uniformity, which in other caſes, is found convenient in the adminiſtration of the general government through all the ſtates, may be introduced into the forms and rules of executing ſentences, iſſuing from the federal courts.

The proper regulation of the juriſdiction, and functions, which may be exerciſed by conſuls of the United States, in foreign countries, with the proviſions ſtipulated to thoſe of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty eſtabliſhed here, are ſubjects of too much conſequence to the public intereſt and honor, not to partake of our deliberations.

We ſhall renew our attention to the eſtabliſhment of the militia, and the other ſubjects unfiniſhed at the laſt ſeſſion; and ſhall proceed in them, with all the deſpatch, which the magnitude of all, and the difficulty of ſome of them, will allow.

Nothing has given us more ſatisfaction, than to find, that the revenues, heretofore eſtabliſhed, have proved adequate to the purpoſes, to which they were allotted. In extending the proviſion to the reſiduary objects, it will be equally our care to ſecure ſufficiency and punctuality, in the payments due from the Treaſury of the United States. We ſhall alſo never loſe ſight of the policy of diminiſhing the public debt, as faſt as the increaſe of the public reſources will permit; and are particularly ſenſible of the many conſiderations, which preſs a reſort to the auxiliary reſources furniſhed by the public lands.

In purſuing every branch of the weighty buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion, it will be our conſtant ſtudy to direct our deliberations to the public welfare. Whatever our ſucceſs may be, we can at leaſt anſwer for the fervent love of our country, which ought to animate our endeavors. In your co-operation, we are ſure of a reſource, which fortifies our hopes, that the fruits of the eſtabliſhed government will juſtify the confidence, which has been placed in it, and recommend it more and more to the affection and attachment of our fellow-citizens.

To this ADDRESS the PRESIDENT replied.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ſentiments, expreſſed in your addreſs, are entitled to my particular acknowledgment. Having no object but the good of our country, this teſtimony of our approbation and confidence, from its immediate Repreſentatives, muſt be among my beſt rewards, as the ſupport of your enlightened patriotiſm has been among my greateſt encouragements. Being perſuaded, that you will continue to be actuated by the ſame auſpicious principle, I look forward to the happieſt conſequences, from your deliberations, during the preſent ſeſſion.

G. WASHINGTON.

Adjourned, till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY December 14.

THE Houſe being met, the Clerk proceeded to read a report from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to the eſtabliſhment of a National Bank, which was ordered to be printed for the uſe of the Members, and made the order of the day for Tueſday next.

A meſſage was delivered by Secretary Lear, from the Preſident of the United States, accompanied with official communications reſpecting the expedition againſt the Indians north weſt of the Ohio.

Mr. Boudinot from the committee, reported the militia-bill, which was read the firſt and ſecond time, and then ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Thurſday next.

On Mr. Lee's motion of yeſterday, reſpecting the renewal of loſt certificates, Ordered, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the purpoſe; and the committee were appointed accordingly: to conſiſt of Meſſrs. Lee, Trumbull and Cadwallader.

A petition from Ann Roberts, widow of Col. Roberts, was read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.

MR. BLOODWORTH preſented a petition from Henry Emanuel Lutterloch, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from Timothy Mix, Thomas Randolph. John Lynn, Joſiah Simpſon, Reuben Gold and Amos Davis, were alſo ſeverally preſented and read, and referred to the heads of departments.

The Houſe adopted the motion which Mr. Smith laid on the table laſt Monday, relative to addreſſing the Preſident of the Commonalty of Paris.

On motion of Mr. Jackſon, a committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Jackſon, Ames, and Sturgis, was appointed to bring in a bill for extending a law of the laſt ſeſſion which expires next March, relative to certain dues collected in Georgia, Maryland, and Rhode-Iſland.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the union. Mr. Livermore in the chair.

A deſultory converſation aroſe, reſpecting the form of proceeding on the Preſident's ſpeech.—After ſome time, however, the committee agreed to, and reported the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that immediate proviſion ought to be made for defraying the expence of the expedition againſt the Indians, north-weſt of the Ohio.

Reſolved as the opinion of this committee, that a committee be appointed to report a bill or bills for further encouragement of the navigation of the United States.

Reſolved, That ſuch part of the Preſident's ſpeech as relates to the Mediterranean Trade, be referred to the Secretary of ſtate.

The foregoing reſolutions being adopted by the Houſe, the firſt was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury to report ways and means; the ſecond to a committee of twelve Members; one from each ſtate; the third to Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, reſolved that the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, for diſpoſing of vacant lands and eſtabliſhing a Land-Office for that purpoſe, be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Friday next.

Ordered, that one hundred copies of the report be printed for the uſe of the Members.

The report on the uniformity of weights and meaſures, made at the laſt ſeſſion by the Secretary of State, is to be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Wedneſday next.

Adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, December 16.

Mr. Seney preſented a petition from the citizens of Baltimore town, praying for the eſtabliſhment of an Health-Office in that place—laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented the petition of Iſaac Mansfield, a late Chaplain in the Continental army.

Mr. Jackſon from the committee appointed, brought in a bill to continue an Act, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain Acts of the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland, Maryland and Georgia. Read the firſt time.

In committee of the whole on the militia bill---Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The committee made ſome progreſs in the diſcuſſion of the bill. Several amendments and alterations were propoſed, and ſome of them adopted.

Mr. Gilman moved that perſons upwards of 45 years of age, inſtead of upwards of 50, as in the bill, ſhould not be enrolled in the militia. This motion was agreed to.

A motion made by Mr. Parker, that ſuch perſons as are unable to furniſh themſelves with military accoutrements, ſhould be ſupplied by the United States, after ſome debate was negatived.

The reſidue of the converſation this day was on the ſubject of exemptions from militia duty. Several motions were made; but no eſſential alteration took place in the bill.

FRIDAY, December 17.

Hon. Benjamin Bourne, Eſq; Member from Rhode-Iſland, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his ſeat.

Hon. J. Hathorne and J. Sevier, alſo took their ſeats this day.

Mr. Seney moved that the petition from the town of Baltimore ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) obſerved, that as the ſubject of regulating harbours, &c. would undoubtedly come before the Legiſlature, and a general proviſion be made reſpecting the object of the petition---he ſubmitted it to the gentleman, whether it would not be beſt that this petition ſhould be referred to the committee that would be appointed for that purpoſe,

Mr. Seney acquieſced, as he ſaid his wiſh was to have this petition referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Madiſon preſented a petition from Francis Taylor, which was referred to the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. Gilman, the petition of Iſaac Mansfield, was referred to the Secretary of War.

An addreſs was preſented from the people called Quakers, praying an exemption from militia duties, and penalties on that account.

The bill for continuing an Act declaring the conſent of Congreſs to certain Acts of ſeveral ſtates, was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informing, that they have paſſed a bill ſupplementary to an act making further proviſion for the debts of the United States, in which they deſire the concurrence of the Houſe, which was read the firſt time.

In committee of the whole, on the militia bill.---The ſubject of exemptions occaſioned further debate. The committee agreed to ſundry alterations, and proceeded in the diſcuſſion to the 3d ſection; they then roſe and reported progreſs.

Adjourned till Monday next.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 13, 1790.

In obedience to the Order of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES *of the ninth day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the* Secretary of the Treaſury *to prepare and report, on this day, ſuch further proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the public credit---the ſaid Secretary*

Reſpectfully Reports,

THAT the object which appears to be moſt immediately eſſential to the further ſupport of public credit, in purſuance of the plan adopted during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, is, the eſtabliſhment of proper and ſufficient funds, for paying the intereſt which will begin to accrue after the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, on the amount of the debts of the ſeveral ſtates, aſſumed by the United States; having regard at the ſame time, to the probable, or eſtimated deficiency in thoſe already eſtabliſhed, as they reſpect the original debt of the union.

In order to this, it is neceſſary, in the firſt place, to take a view of the ſums requiſite for thoſe purpoſes.

	Dols.	*Cts.*
The amount which has been aſſumed of the ſtate debts, is	21,500,000.	
The ſum of annual intereſt upon that amount, which, according to the terms of the propoſed loan, will begin to accrue after the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, is	788,333.	33
The eſtimated deficiency, in the funds already eſtabliſhed, as they reſpect the original debt of the United States, is - -	38,291.	40
Making together, -	826,624.	73

For the procuring which ſum, the reiterated reflections of the Secretary have ſuggeſted nothing ſo eligible and unexceptionable, in his judgment, as a further duty on foreign diſtilled ſpirits, and a duty on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, to be collected in the mode delineated in the plan of a bill which forms a part of his report to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the ninth day of January laſt.

Under this impreſſion, he begs leave, with all deference, to propoſe to the conſideration of the Houſe---

That the following additions be made to the duties on ſpirits imported from foreign countries, which are ſpecified in the act making further proviſion for the payment of the debts of the United States, namely,

On thoſe of the firſt claſs of proof therein mentioned, per gallon, eight cents.

On thoſe of the ſecond claſs, per gallon, eight and a half cents.

On thoſe of the third claſs, per gallon, nine cents.

On thoſe of the fourth claſs, per gallon, ten cents.

On thoſe of the fifth claſs, per gallon, ten cents.

On thoſe of the ſixth claſs, per gallon, fifteen cents.

And that the following duties be laid on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, namely:

If from Molaſſes, ſugar, or other foreign materials, and of the ſaid firſt claſs of proof, per gallon, eleven cents.
—of the ſaid ſecond claſs of proof, per gallon, twelve cents.
—of the ſaid third claſs of proof, per gallon, thirteen cents.
—of the ſaid fourth claſs of proof, per gallon, fifteen cents.
—of the ſaid fifth claſs of proof, per gallon, twenty cents.
—of the ſaid ſixth claſs of proof, per gallon, thirty cents.

If from materials of the growth or production of the United States, diſtilled within any city, town or village, and of the ſaid firſt claſs of proof, per gallon, nine cents.
—of the ſaid ſecond claſs of proof, per gallon, ten cents.
—of the ſaid third claſs of proof, per gallon, eleven cents.
—of the ſaid fourth claſs of proof, per gallon, thirteen cents.
—of the ſaid fifth claſs of proof, per gallon, ſeventeen cents.
—of the ſaid ſixth claſs of proof, per gallon, twenty cents.

And upon each ſtill employed in diſtilling ſpirits from the like materials in any other place than a city, town or village, in lieu of the rates abovementioned, the yearly ſum of ſixty cents, for every gallon Engliſh wine meaſure of the capacity of ſuch ſtill including its head; exempting nevertheleſs all ſuch ſtills, within a certain defined dimenſion, as are uſed eſſentially for domeſtic purpoſes of their reſpective proprietors.

The product of theſe ſeveral duties (which correſpond in their rates with thoſe propoſed in the report above referred to, of the ninth of January laſt) may, upon as good grounds as the nature of the caſe will admit, prior to an experiment, be computed at eight hundred and ſeventy-ſeven thouſand and five hundred dollars; the particulars of which computation are contained in the ſtatement which accompanies this report.

This computed product exceeds the ſum which has been ſtated as neceſſary to be provided, by fifty thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-five dollars, and twenty-ſeven cents; an exceſs, which if it ſhould be realized by the actual product, may be beneficially applied towards increaſing the ſinking fund.

The Secretary has been encouraged to renew the propoſition of theſe duties, in the ſame form in which they were before ſubmitted, from a belief, founded on circumſtances which appeared in the different diſcuſſions of the ſubject, that collateral conſiderations, which were afterwards obviated, rather than objections to the meaſure itſelf, prevented its adoption during the laſt ſeſſion; from the impracticability which he conceives to exiſt, of deviſing any ſubſtitute equally conducive to the eaſe and intereſt of the community; and from an opinion that the extenſion of the plan of collection, which it centemplates, to the duties already impoſed on wines and diſtilled ſpirits, is neceſſary to a well grounded reliance on their efficacy and productiveneſs.

The expediency of improving the reſource of diſtilled ſpirits, as an article of revenue, to the greateſt practicable extent, had been noticed upon another occaſion. Various conſiderations might be added to thoſe, then adduced, to evince it. But they are too obvious to juſtify the detail. There is ſcarcely an attitude in which the object can preſent itſelf, which does not invite, by all the inducements of ſound policy and public good, to take a ſtrong and effectual hold of it.

The manner of doing it, or in other words, the mode of collection, appears to be the only point about which a difficulty or queſtion can ariſe. If that ſuggeſted be liable to juſt objections, the United information and wiſdom of the legiſlative body enſure the ſubſtitution of a more perfect plan.

The Secretary, however, begs leave to remark, that there appear to him two leading principles; one or the other of which muſt neceſſarily characterize whatever plan may be adopted. One of them makes the *ſecurity* of the *revenue* to depend chiefly on the *vigilance* of the *public officers*; the other reſts it, eſſentially, on the *integrity*. of the *individuals*, intereſted to avoid the payment of it.

The firſt is the baſis of the plan ſubmitted by the Secretary; the laſt has pervaded moſt, if not all the ſyſtems which have been hitherto practiſed upon, in different parts of the United States. The oaths of the dealers have been almoſt the only ſecurity for their compliance with the laws.

It cannot be too much lamented, that theſe have been found an inadequate dependence. But experience has, on every trial, manifeſted them to be ſuch. Taxes or duties, relying for their collection on that ſecurity, wholly, or almoſt wholly, are uniformly unproductive: And they cannot fail to be unequal, as long as men continue to be diſcriminated by unequal portions of rectitude. The moſt conſcientious will pay moſt; the leaſt conſcientious, leaſt.

The impulſe of intereſt, always ſufficiently great, acts with peculiar force in matters of this kind; in reſpect to which a looſe mode of thinking is too apt to prevail. The want of a habit of appreciating properly the nature of the public rights, renders that impulſe, in ſuch caſes, too frequently an overmatch for the ſenſe of obligation; And the evaſions, which are perceived or ſuſpected to be practiſed by ſome, prompt others to imitation, by the powerful motive of ſelf-defence. They infer, that they muſt follow the example, or be unable to maintain an advantageous competition in the buſineſs; an alternative very perplexing to all but men of exact probity, who are thereby rendered in a great meaſure victims to a principle of legiſlation, which does not ſufficiently accord with the bias of human nature. And thus the laws become ſources of diſcouragement and loſs to honeſt induſtry, and of profit and advantage to perjury and fraud.

It is a truth that cannot be kept too conſtantly in view, that all revenue laws, which are ſo conſtructed as to involve a lax and defective execution, are inſtruments of oppreſſion to the moſt meritorious part of thoſe on whom they immediately operate, and of additional burthens on the community at large.

The laſt effect is produced in two ways. The deficiencies in the funds (which, in the main, afford only partial exemptions) muſt be ſupplied from other taxes: And the charges of collection, which, in moſt caſes, are nearly the ſame, whether a tax or duty yield much or little, occaſion an accumulation of the ultimate expence of furniſhing a given ſum to the treaſury.

Another, and a very ſerious evil, chargeable on the ſyſtem oppoſite to that propoſed, is, that it leads to frequent and familiar violations of oaths; which by looſening one of the ſtrongeſt bands of ſociety, and weakning one of the principal ſecurities to life and property, offends not leſs againſt the maxims of good government and ſound policy, than againſt thoſe of religion and morality.

It may not be improper further to remark, that the two great objections to the claſs of duties denominated exciſes, are inapplicable to the plan ſuggeſted. Theſe objections are—Firſt, *the ſummary juriſdiction* confided to the officers of exciſe; in derogation from the courſe of the common law, and the right of trial by jury: And ſecondly, the general power veſted in the ſame officers of *viſiting and ſearching indiſcriminately* the houſes, ſtores and other buildings of the dealers in exciſed articles. But by the plan propoſed, the officers to be employed are to be clothed with no ſuch *ſummary* juriſdiction, and their *diſcretionary* power of viſiting and ſearching it to be reſtricted to thoſe places, which the dealers themſelves ſhall deſignate by public inſignia or marks, as the depoſitories of the articles on which the duties are to be laid. Hence it is one of the recommendations of the plan, that it is not liable to thoſe objections.

Duties of the kind propoſed are not novel in the United States; as has been intimated in another place. They have exiſted to a conſiderable extent, under ſeveral of the ſtate governments, particularly in Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut and Pennſylvania. In Connecticut, a ſtate exemplary for its attachment to popular principles, not only all ardent ſpirits, but foreign articles of conſumption, generally, have been the ſubjects of an exciſe, or inland duty.

If the ſuppoſition, that duties of this kind are attended with greater expence in the collection than taxes on land, ſhould ſeem an argument for prefering the latter, it may be obſerved, that the fact ought not too readily to be taken for granted. The ſtate of things in England is ſometimes referred to as an example on this point. But there the ſmallneſs of the expence in the collection of the land tax, is to be aſcribed to the peculiar modification of it; which proceeding without new aſſeſſments, according to a fixed ſtandard long ſince adjuſted, totally diſregards the comparative value of lands and the variations in their value. The conſequence of this is an inequality, ſo palpable and extreme, as would be likely to be ill reliſhed by the landholders of the United States. If in purſuit of greater equality, accurate periodical valuations or aſſeſſments are to afford a rule, it may well be doubted whether the expence of a land-tax will not always exceed that of the kind of duties propoſed.

The ingenious, but fallacious hypotheſis, that all taxes on conſumption fall finally, with accumulated weight, on land, is now too generally and too ſatisfactorily exploded, to require to be combated here. It has become an acknowledged truth, that in the operation of thoſe taxes, every ſpecies of capital and induſtry contribute their proportion to the revenue; and conſequently, that as far as they can be made ſubſtitutes for taxes on lands, they ſerve to exempt them from an undue ſhare of the public burthen.

Among other ſubſtantial reaſons, which recommend, as a proviſion for the public debt, duties upon articles of conſumption, in preference to taxes on houſes and lands, is this,—it is very deſirable, if practicable, to reſerve the latter fund for objects and occaſions, which will more immediately intereſt the ſenſibility of the whole community, and more directly affect the public ſafety. It will be a conſolatory reflection, that ſo capital a reſource remains untouched by that proviſion, which, while it will have a very material influence in favour of public credit, will be alſo conducive to the tranquility of the public mind in reſpect to external danger, and will really operate as a powerful guarantee of peace. In proportion as the eſtimation of our reſources is exalted in the eyes of foreign nations, the reſpect for us muſt encreaſe; and this muſt beget a proportionable caution neither to inſult nor injure us with levity. While on the contrary, the appearance of exhauſted reſources (which would perhaps be a conſequence of mortgaging the revenue to be derived from land, for the intereſt of the public debt) might tend to invite both inſult and injury, by inſpiring an opinion, that our efforts to reſent or repel them were little to be dreaded.

It may not be unworthy of reflection, that while the idea of reſiduary reſources, in ſo ſtriking a particular, cannot fail to have many beneficial conſequences; the ſuſpenſion of taxes on real eſtates can as little fail to be pleaſing to the maſs of the community; and it may reaſonably be preſumed, that ſo provident a forbearance on the part of the government will enſure a more cheerful acquieſcence on that part of the claſs of the community immediately to be affected, whenever experience and the exigency of conjunctures ſhall dictate a reſort to that ſpecies of revenue.

But in order to be at liberty to purſue this ſalutary courſe, it is indiſpenſable that an efficacious uſe ſhould be made of thoſe articles of conſumption, which are the moſt proper and the moſt productive; to which claſs diſtilled ſpirits very evidently belong: and a prudent energy will be requiſite, as well in relation to the mode of collection, as to the quantum of the duty.

It need ſcarcely be obſerved, that the duties on the great maſs of imported articles, have reached a point, which it would not be expedient to exceed. There is, at leaſt, ſatisfactory evidence, that they cannot be extended further, without contravening the ſenſe of the body of the merchants; and though it is not to be admitted as a general rule, that this circumſtance ought to conclude againſt the expediency of a public meaſure; yet when due regard is had to the diſpoſition which that enlightened claſs of citizens has manifeſted towards the national government—to the alacrity with which they have hitherto ſeconded its operations—to the accommodating temper with which they look forward to thoſe additional impoſitions on the objects of trade, which are to commence with the enſuing year, and to the greatneſs of the innovation, which, in this particular, has already taken place in the former ſtate of things, there will be perceived to exiſt the moſt ſolid reaſons againſt lightly paſſing the bounds which coincide with their impreſſions of what is reaſonable and proper. It would be, in every view, inauſpicious to give occaſion for a ſuppoſition, that trade alone is deſtined to feel the immediate weight of the hand of government, in every new emergency of the treaſury.

However true, as a general poſition, that the conſumer pays the duty, yet it will not follow, that trade may not be eſſentially diſtreſſed and injured, by carrying duties on importation to a height which is diſproportioned to the mercantile capital of a country. It may not only be the cauſe of diverting too large a ſhare of it from the exigencies of buſineſs, but as the requiſite advances to ſatisfy the duties will, in many, if not in moſt caſes, precede the receipts, from the ſale of the articles on which they are laid, the conſequence will often be ſacrifices which the merchant cannot afford to make.

The inconveniences of exceeding the proper limit, in this reſpect, which will be felt every where, will fall with particular ſeverity on thoſe places which have not the advantage of public banks, and which abound leaſt in pecuniary reſources. Appearances do not juſtify ſuch an eſtimate of the extent of the mercantile capital of the United States, as to encourage to material accumulations on the, already conſiderable, rates of the duties on the maſs of foreign importation.

Another motive for caution on this point, ariſes from the reflection, that the effect of an important augmentation made by law of the laſt ſeſſion, is hitherto a mere matter of ſpeculative calculation, and has not yet even begun to be tried.

It is preſumable too, that a ſtill further augmentation would have an influence, the reverſe of favorable to the public credit. The opperation would be apt to be regarded as artificial—as deſtitute of ſolidity---as preſenting a numerical increaſe, but involving an actual diminution of revenue. The diſtruſt of the efficacy of the preſent proviſion might alſo be accompanied with a doubt of a better ſubſtitute hereafter. The inference would not be unnatural, that a defect of other means, or an inability to command them, could alone have given birth to ſo unpromiſing an effort to draw all from one ſource.

A diverſification of the nature of the funds is deſirable on other accounts. It is clear that leſs dependence can be placed on one ſpecies of funds, and that too liable to the viciſſitudes of the continuance, or interruption of foreign intercourſe, than upon a variety of different funds formed by the union of internal with external objects.

The inference, from theſe various and important conſiderations, ſeems to be, that to attempt to extract wholly from duties on imported articles, the ſum neceſſary to a complete proviſion for the public debt, would probably be both deceptive and pernicious; incompatible with the intereſts, not leſs of revenue than of commerce; that reſources of a different kind muſt of neceſſity be explored; and that the ſelection of the moſt fit objects is the only thing which ought to occupy enquiry.

Beſides the eſtabliſhment of ſupplementary funds, it is requiſite to the ſupport of the public credit, that thoſe eſtabliſhed ſhould ſtand upon a footing which will give all reaſonable aſſurance of their effectual collection.

Among the articles enumerated in the act making *further proviſion for the payment of the debt of the United States*, there are two, wines and teas, in regard to which ſome other regulations than have yet been adopted, ſeem neceſſary for the ſecurity of the revenue, and deſirable for the accommodation of the merchant.

With theſe views, it is ſubmitted, that the term for the payment of the duties on wines be enlarged, as it reſpects Madeira wines, to eighteen months; and as it reſpects other wines, to nine months; and that they be collected on a plan ſimilar to that propoſed in relation to imported diſtilled ſpirits.—

And that a third option (two being allowed by the preſent law) be given to the importers of teas; which ſhall be, to give bond without ſurety for the amount of the duty in each caſe, payable in two years, upon the following terms.—

The teas to be depoſited at the expence and riſk of the importer in ſtore-houſes to be agreed upon between him and the proper officer of the revenue; each ſtore-houſe having two locks, the key of one of which to be in the cuſtody of the importer or his agent, and the key of the other of which to be in the cuſtody of an officer, whoſe duty it ſhall be made to attend, at all reaſonable times, for the purpoſe of deliveries.

Theſe deliveries, whether for home ſale, or for exportation to a foreign country, to be warranted by permits from the chief officer of inſpection of the place.

If for home ſale, the permits to be granted after the duties ſhall have been paid, or ſecured to be paid.

When the amount of the duties ſhall not exceed one hundred dollars, four months to be allowed for payment. When it ſhall exceed one hundred dollars, and not exceed five hundred dollars, the term of payment to be eight months; and twelve months whenever the amount ſhall exceed five hundred dollars; *Provided*, That the credit ſhall in no caſe extend beyond the period of two years originally allowed for the entire ſum. If the duties on the whole quantity depoſited ſhall not have been paid, or ſecured to be paid, before the expiration of that time, it ſhall be lawful for the proper officer to cauſe a ſale to be made of ſo much as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge what ſhall remain unſatisfied. In every caſe, it ſhall be at the option of the party applying for the permit, either to pay the amount of the duties on the quantity to be delivered, or to give bond for it, with one or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the officer whoſe province it ſhall be to grant the permits.

If the deliveries are to be made for exportation, the permits to be granted upon bond being entered into to ſecure and aſcertain the exportation. This may require ſome alterations of form, in the manner of proceeding, relatively to the exportation of this article.

All teas to be landed under the care of the inſpectors of the revenue; the cheſts and other packages containing them to be marked, and certificates which ſhall accompany them to be granted, as in the caſe of diſtilled ſpirits.

To theſe more direct expedients for the ſupport of public credit, the inſtitution of a National Bank preſents itſelf as a neceſſary auxiliary. This the Secretary regards as an indiſpenſable engine in the adminiſtration of the finances. To preſent this important object in a more diſtinct and more comprehenſive light, he has concluded to make it the ſubject of a ſeparate Report, which he begs leave herewith to ſubmit No. II.

All which is humbly ſubmitted.

Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treaſury.

Eſtimate of the propable Product of the Funds, propoſed in the annexed Report.

	Dollars.
4,000,000 gallons of diſtilled ſpirits imported from foreign countries, at 8 cents per gallon, -	320,000
3,500,000 gallons of ſpirits diſtilled in the United States from foreign materials, at 11 cents per gallon,	385,000
3,000,000 ditto, diſtilled from materials of the United States, at 9 cents per gallon, - -	270,000
Total dollars,	975,000
Deduct for drawbacks and expence of collection, 10 per cent, - - - - -	97,000
Net product, Dollars,	877,500

PORTLAND, November 29.

DISTRICT OF MAINE.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the ſhip Ariadne, Capt. John Muſſey, in 53 days from Bourdeaux.---The political affairs of France are in the utmoſt confuſion.---Paper bills of credit, funded on the late property of the Clergy, are in general circulation.-----French guineas and French crowns are rarely ſeen.---Dollars may be purchaſed, but at an advanced price: For the paper currency has evidently depreciated. A number of French ſhips of war had been diſpatched to Martinique, for the ſole purpoſe of quelling the diſturbances in that iſland.---The markets at Bourdeaux were extremely low.---Captains D. Smith and E. Preble, of this town, were there when Capt. Muſſey ſailed.

SALEM, December 7.

Captain Wallace arrived here, ſince our laſt, from Bilboa, from whence he ſailed the 22d of October. Immediately before his departure, his merchant (who had before ſuppoſed that the Courts of England and Spain had *mutually agreed and ſettled*) informed him, that the laſt mail brought intelligence, that England had rejected the terms propoſed by Spain for an accommodation. And it was expected, that the demands of Britain would riſe, in proportion to the increaſe of their armaments; and that Spain would hazard the event of a WAR, rather than ſubmit to them.

BOSTON, December 1.

In a late paper, the number of veſſels in the port of Philadelphia was ſtated to be 148—on the day this account was publiſhed in this town (Nov. 3.) a gentleman took pains to count the veſſels in this harbour---and found that there were then in this port, 216 above 50 tons burthen---78 of which were ſquare-rigged veſſels.

NEW-YORK, December 16.

In ſupport of a general expectation that the diſputes, between Great-Britain and Spain, would terminate in hoſtilities, we now announce the arrival of Capt. Wilkie, of the ſhip Triumph, in 22 days from Barbadoes; by which we are informed, that, two days previous to his ſailing, there arrived from England three forty-four gun ſhips, and a number of victuallers, with four thouſand troops, who were actually landed on that iſland the day before the Triumph took her departure; and that a reinforcement of four thouſand more ſoldiers was daily expected, with men of war and frigates.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.

On Tueſday laſt the ſhip Sampſon, Captain Thomas Moore, arrived here from London. In this veſſel came paſſengers the Right Rev. Doctor JOHN CARROLL, recently conſecrated Biſhop of the Catholic Church in the United States. On the landing of this learned and worthy prelate, he was reſpectfully waited on by a number of his fellow-citizens of various denominations, who conducted him to his reſidence. In the ſame veſſel alſo came paſſenger (and was landed in Virginia) the Right Rev. Doctor JAMES MADISON, Biſhop of the Epiſcopal Church of Virginia, who was on the 20th of September laſt conſecrated at Lambeth Chapel, London, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of London and Rocheſter.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 23.

The Senators, whoſe times expire in March next, are Hon. Meſſrs. Carrol, Dalton, Elſworth, Elmer, Foſter, Hawkins, Maclay, Read and Schuyler. Meſſrs. Carrol, Elſworth, Foſter and Read, are re-elected for ſix years.

Saturday laſt the votes from the different counties of this commonwealth, for Governor, were counted in the preſence of both Houſes, aſſembled for the purpoſe, in the Senate Chamber, when it appeared that his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſquire, was elected by a majority of 24,923. He was yeſterday proclaimed Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

The eſtabliſhment of a judiciary ſyſtem for the United States, is a ſubject on which the greateſt diverſity of opinions has been entertained—when this buſineſs came before the Legiſlature of the Union, the diviſion of ſentiment without doors did not appear to be excluded from Congreſs.—After long and intereſting debates, in which the moſt patriotic concern for the rights of the people, and the particular ſtates, was abundantly exemplified, the public judgment preponderated in favor of ſuch a ſyſtem; and accordingly the law eſtabliſhing the neceſſary courts was paſſed. But the Legiſlature, feelingly intereſted in the happineſs of the people, and the ſecurity of their perſons and properties, keeping in view the imperfection, and conſequent poſſibility of improvement of every human inſtitution, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, directed the Attorney-General to make report at the preſent, of ſuch alterations and improvements in the ſyſtem, as experience may dictate to be neceſſary, or the public good may require.

From the acknowledged abilities of that reſpectable character, we may expect much juſtice will be done the ſubject.

Wedneſday evening laſt, the Honorable Judge Wilſon, Law Profeſſor in the College of Philadelphia, delivered his Introductory Lecture in the College-Hall. The Preſident of the United States, with his Lady---alſo the Vice-Preſident, and both Houſes of Congreſs---the Preſident and both Houſes of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, together with a great number of Ladies and Gentlemen, were preſent; the whole compoſing a moſt brilliant and reſpectable audience.

After Mr. Wilſon's Lecture, a Commencement was held for conferring Doctors Degrees in Medicine. The buſineſs of the Commencement was introduced by an addreſs from Dr. Ruſh, Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College. The Candidates, Iſaac Sayre, A. B. of New-Jerſey, and Moſes Bartram, A. B. of Philadelphia, were then examined on the ſubject of their reſpective theſes---the former in Engliſh, on the *cauſe and cure of pulmonary conſumption*; the latter in Latin, on *Aliments*. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on both by the Provoſt; alſo the Degree of Doctor of Laws on the Honourable James Wilſon, Francis Hopkinſon, and Edward Shippen, Eſquires.

The important ſubjects of deliberation ſubmitted to the National Legiſlature---and on which they will be called to decide, muſt render the debates of the preſent ſeſſion highly intereſting.

From paſt experience we juſtly anticipate a full and candid diſcuſſion of every propoſition; and the ſucceſs of public meaſures, already adopted, will doubtleſs inſpire a confidence in all parts of the Legiſlature, in diſcharging the powers with which they are inveſted by the Conſtitution.

By the Pittſburg paper of the 4th inſtant, we have received the following particulars of the WESTERN EXPEDITION. A party of 600 men arrived at the Miami Village two days before the main army, and found the town deſerted, and ſome of the houſes burnt, under the ruins of which large quantities of grain were found concealed; alſo in holes in the ground, to the amount of 5 or 6000 buſhels. Colonel Harden, who commanded all the militia, entered and encamped in the town before the arrival of the remainder of the army. About five acres of the ground was picketed---A party of 300, under the command of Colonel Trotter and Major Rhea, were ſent out, and diſcovered the trails of the Indians for ſeveral miles. They ſaw 30 Indians, but did not attack them---not knowing but there was a ſuperior force in their rear. They ſaw five towns, which were all burnt. The next day Major Fontaine, with a party of 200, and the light horſe, went out---they proceeded ſix or ſeven miles, ſaw trails of Indians in ſeveral places. Marching in columns in a ſwamp, Lieut. Armſtrong, who commanded one of the columns, was ambuſcaded by a party of Indians, formed in a half moon. Our people retreated,---the Indians ruſhed in with their tomahawks,---the regulars bayoneting them, till Armſtrong's men were all cut off. Many of the Indians fell. We loſt 70 men this day. Next day was employed in burning corn---we killed two Indians. The day following ſet out and marched eight miles homeward, and encamped. In the night Colonel Harden, Major Wyllys, Major Fontaine, Major M'Mullen, and Colonel Hall, with about 400 men, went back to the town; they arrived about day-light, and in four parties marched to different quarters of the town,---each party was attacked and ſkirmiſhed three hours. Major M'Mullen drove a party of the Indians into the river Miami. Colonel Harden was obliged to retreat with loſs. Major Wyllys, with about 60 men, were cut off by a party which came in his rear through ſome hazels. Lieutenant Frothingham fell at this time. Major Fontaine, having ordered his men to retreat, in a phrenzy of courage rode directly back into the throng of the Indians, cutting and ſlaſhing, till he was wounded, and carried off by two of his men; he was afterwards ſeen dead and ſcalped. Major Wyllys was left mortally wounded: he wiſhed to be helped on his horſe to give them another charge; but in the hurry of the retreat it could not be done.

The whole amount of the Indians killed is ſuppoſed to be 200. Our loſs is about 160 killed, and 20 wounded.

The foregoing is the account brought by ſeveral of the militia who are returned.

Our commerce, our navigation, our agriculture and manufactures, thoſe great objects of national concern, on the proſperity of which depends that of every individual citizen of the United States, derive an invigorating principle from the Speech of the Preſident of the United States.---They appear to have engroſſed a great ſhare of his contemplations during the receſs---and with that zeal with which he embraces every idea connected with the public happineſs, he recommends them to the ſerious conſideration of the National Legiſlature.

The organization of the militia of the United States is a moſt important ſubject of legiſlative conſideration; the obſervation of the Preſident of the United States, that the preſent time affords the moſt favorable opportunity to lay the foundation of an efficient and competent militia, by availing ourſelves of the experience and abilities of our ſoldier-citizens, the officers of the late conitnental army---is a trait of that ever-wakeful vigilance, which ſuffers nothing to eſcape its attention, that may contribute to the credit and ſecurity of the United States: this idea is weighty, and will doubtleſs have a due influence on the minds of our civil fathers, in expediting the militia eſtabliſhment of the Union.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By WILLIAM PRICHARD,

Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, *Price ſewed* 1/6,

APHORISMS ON MAN;

Tranſlated from the original manuſcript of the Rev. JOHN CASPER LAVATER, Citizen of Zurich.

Author of the Eſſays on Phyſiognomy.

The Proper Study of Mankind is Man.----POPE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY W. SPOTSWOOD.

"LET thoſe who wiſh to know themſelves; thoſe who know mankind; who ſtudy nature, and are charmed with the thoughts of a great mind; thoſe who admire the maxims of *Rochefoucault*, and wiſh to ſee ſomething better: thoſe who are wearied with reading ſyſtems, and are delighted with maſterly ſketches---let all thoſe read the *Aphoriſms on Man*, and they ſhall enjoy luxuries unknown." MONTHLY REVIEW.

Alſo, A Narrative of the Mutiny on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Bounty; and the ſubſequent voyage of part of the crew in the ſhip's boat, from Toſoa, one of the Friendly Iſlands, to Timor, a Dutch ſettlement in the Eaſt-Indies, being a diſtance of above 3000 miles.

To the Merchants, Traders, Foreigners, and the Public in General.

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLY to the plan which the ſubſcriber ſubmitted to the public conſideration, and under the moſt flattering aſſurance of public patronage, he takes the liberty of announcing——'*That the MERCHANTS & EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE*,' is opened, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets, for the accommodation of the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of Philadelphia.

The ſubſcriber deems it unneceſſary to repeat the declarations of his ſincere intention to proſecute his undertaking with the moſt reſpectful aſſiduity; but he cannot forbear making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude for the encouragement which he has already experienced, nor ſuppreſs his invariable wiſh that theſe gentlemen, who may honor his Coffee-Houſe with their preſence, will communicate ſuch articles of intelligence, received from their correſpondents, as they ſhall think proper, and in preference will, upon every occaſion, point out the defects of his plan, or favor him with hints for improving its execution.

The ſubſciber will prepare Entertainments, either at noon or in the evening, for ſelect parties, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and upon the moſt reaſonable terms. He can accommodate two or three gentlemen with Lodgings, and propoſes at two o'clock on each day, when the public buſineſs of the Coffee-Houſe is over, to provide a cheap, but good and plentiful Ordinary, for ſuch gueſts as ſhall pleaſe to honor him with their company.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Dec. 22. V. M. PELOSI.

WANTED,

Continental and State Certificates,

For which the very higheſt price will be given in Caſh, by WILLIAM POYNTELL, & Co. No. 21, Second-ſtreet South, the corner of Black-Horſe Alley. 6w.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

JACOB WEAVER,
Dec. 22d, 1790. JONATHAN MEREDITH,
t June. JOHN HAWORTH.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſupreme court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and the honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſixteenth inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 24th day of January next:

NOTICE is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, of the city of Philadelphia, all Juſtices of the peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done: Alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the fifteenth year of American independence. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

THE Communication of the Grand Lodge of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS in New-Jerſey will be at Trenton, on the ſecond Tueſday in January next, of which the ſeveral Lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will take notice.

MASKEL EWING, Grand Secretary.

Trenton, Dec. 18, 5790.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 23d of November laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, a round bodied well made black HORSE, about fifteen hands high, trots and paces, but commonly trots, has a buſhy mane, riſing four years old, no particular marks. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief and horſe, and confines the thief in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner have his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

JOHN UMSTED.

Philadelphia, December 7, 1790.

As the Partnerſhip of JOHN DUNLAP & DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE will expire on the firſt day of January, 1791,
David C. Claypoole propoſes to publiſh a Newſpaper, entitled,

The Mail, and New Daily Advertiſer.

[*To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.*]

THE MAIL ſhall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpoſe, on Paper equal in ſize and quality to any of the Newſpapers of Europe or America.—And the Subſcriber engages that no Means ſhall be ſpared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other reſpects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now reſpectfully ſolicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars per Annum, to be paid at the end of the year; and Advertiſements will be received on ſuch Moderate Terms as to prove ſatisfactory to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour the Printer with their Commands in that line.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-ſtreet, by D. C. CLAYPOOLE.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 23d day of December inſt. on the Premiſes, whereon Samuel Moore, late deceaſed, lived,

A Valuable and pleaſant PLANTATION, containing about 120 acres of choice good land, lying in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, about 22 miles from Philadelphia, and three miles from Weſt-Cheſter, being near ſeveral griſt and ſaw mills, and about one mile from Goſhen meeting-houſe. On the premiſes are a large brick houſe well finiſhed, barn, ſtables, and out-houſes, a good ſpring with a ſtone houſe over it, a good apple orchard, with a large quantity of the beſt cherry trees of almoſt every kind, about 16 acres of meadow, ſome of which is very good, and about 40 acres of good woodland. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer on the 1ſt day of April next.

Likewiſe will be ſold at ſaid time and place, horſes, ploughs, geers, cyder mill, Dutch fan, with ſundry other articles.

Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of ſaid Moore.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW,
DAVID CLOYD,
ENOS THOMAS.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock ſaid day.

All perſons who have any demands againſt the above deceaſed, are requeſted to make them known to any one of the executors; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make payment, to enable ſaid executors to diſcharge the juſt debts of ſaid decedant.

Norriſtown, Montgomery County, December 8, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Premiſes, in Douglas Townſhip, on Wedneſday, the 22d inſtant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Peter Shener, Henry Keyſer, and others, containing 110 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Reifſnyder, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Cheſter, December 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the late Province (now State) of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the 23d day of this inſtant December, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Brick Meſſuage or Tenement and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in Marcus Hook, Delaware County, bounded by the River Delaware, by a lot late of Thomas Clayton, deceaſed, Diſcord lane, and lands late of Mary Clayton, deceaſed; about 40 feet front, and 200 feet deep; ſaid meſſuage has long been an accuſtomed Tavern; late the property of Robert Moulder, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Cheſter, December 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the 23d day of this inſtant December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Lot, Wharf and Stores, ſituate in Marcus Hook, Delaware County, bounded by low water mark on Delaware River, lands late of Mary Clayton, Front ſtreet, &c. late the property of Robert Moulder, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Cheſter, December 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the 24th day of this inſtant December, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, in Ridley Townſhip, Delaware County, a certain Tract or Parcel of Marſh Meadow Ground, ſituate on Tinicum Iſland, bounded by Tinicum Road, Plumb Hook Creek, &c. containing about 20 acres, late the property of Iſrael Taylor, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Cheſter, December 10, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the 24th day of this inſtant December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, Inn-keeper, in Ridley Townſhip, Delaware County, a certain Tract or Parcel of Marſh Meadow Ground: ſituate on Tinicum Iſland, bounded by Tinicum Road, lands of Eliſha Price, Eſq; and other lands of Benjamin Richards, containing about 10 acres, late the property of Benjamin Richards, and others; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 12th of November, 1790, an apprentice boy, named HENRY MAGG, but has changed his name to HARRY BARETT, by trade a taylor, has 3 years and 2 months to ſerve; had on when he went away a white ſhirt, lapell'd ſtriped green coating coat, with white metal buttons, ſtriped toylenet veſt with yellow buttons, queens cord pair of breeches, and mottled ſtockings; the third finger of his left hand is off at the firſt joint. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and reaſonable charges paid by JUSTINEAN FOX.

Philadelphia, Third-ſtreet, corner
of Church alley, No. 11.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour him or carry him off at their peril. †

WHEREAS a certain John Moore, of Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, did obtain a bond for about One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, payable the firſt day of January, 1791, from the ſubſcribers, living in Frederick county, Virginia; and ſaid bond being obtained in an unjuſt and fraudulent manner, we do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as we are determined not to pay any part thereof. Witneſs our hands this 10th December, 1790.

JAMES SIMRALL,
¶ JOHN DONALDSON.

N O T I C E.

THE Committee appointed at a Meeting of the Holders of Paper Money, dated 1767, 1770, and 1774 (iſſued by the then Province, now State, of Maryland) to proſecute the claim for redemption of ſaid Bills, requeſt all perſons who chuſe to unite therein, and have not already given an account of the ſums in their poſſeſſion, to render the ſame on or before the 6th day of January next, to either of the undernamed perſons, in order to aſcertain each holder's proportion of the expence neceſſary for obtaining the above end.

William Craig, Thomas Paul,
John Drinker, George Fox,
Amos Gregg, William Wiſtar.

N. B. A Memorial to the General Aſſembly of Maryland is left to be ſigned, by ſuch as approve of it, at the houſe of William Craig, Eſq; Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, December 8, 1790.

To be Sold for CASH,

The remaining Stock of Merchandize

Belonging to the eſtate of *Richard Vaux*, deceaſed, at his late Store, No. 57, on the eaſt ſide of Front, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, conſiſting of

STRIPED and roſe blankets, baizes, coatings, plains, forreſt cloths, broad cloths, rugs, kendall cottons, flannels, wildbores, joans, durants, ſhalloons, rattinets, calimancoes, corduroys, velverets, thickſets, fuſtians, beavers, mens, womens, boys and girls worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, cottons, calicoes, bandano and other handkerchiefs, ribbons, ſewing ſilks, ſattins, mantuas, taffeties, ſarſnets, with a ſmall aſſortment of Birmingham and Sheffield wares, &c. &c. alſo a few boxes of tin.

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Richard Vaux, late deceaſed, are deſired to furniſh their accounts properly atteſted; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make due payment to

ANN VAUX, Executrix,
GEORGE ROBERTS, or } Executors.
HENRY DRINKER, jun. }

T O B E S O L D,

A MILL and PLANTATION, near Whitemarſh Church. The mill is on a very conſtant and excellent ſtream, there are about 100 acres of good limeſtone land, a great part watered meadow. The dwelling-houſe, mill and ſpring-houſe are of ſtone, with a new log barn. Alſo a tract of 100 acres near the above, the greateſt part well timbered, and the arable land in good condition. For terms and further particulars, enquire at Doctor Lehman's, No. 73, up Third-ſtreet.

Lottery-Office, Nov. 17th, 1790.

THE Managers of the City-Hall and Dickinſon College Lottery have the pleaſure to inform the Public, that they have commenced the rolling up of the Tickets at the Lottery-Office, No. 127, Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Church, where Tickets are to be had, as well as of the Managers.

THE Creditors of *Daniel Jones*, late of the townſhip and county of Montgomery, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Chriſtian Dull, in Gwyned townſhip, on the 24th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in order to receive their reſpective dividends of his eſtate. If there are any who have not brought in their accounts, they are deſired to produce them on or before the day aforeſaid, otherwiſe they will be excluded a dividend.

JOHN EVANS, }
Gwyned, 12 mo. 3, 1790, GEORGE MARIS, } Aſſignees.
3w † JOHN JASSETT. }

Excellent Salted Curracoa Hides,

JUST ARRIVED,

Alſo Spaniſh Hides of inferior quality,

FOR SALE, BY

December 8. *JONATHAN MEREDITH.*

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ. } Philad. Sept. 16, 1790.

MICHAEL FISHER, you are hereby notified that, purſuant to a Subpœna to you directed, and now in the hands of the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the honorable the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, at a Court to be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, on the third day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Philippina Fiſher, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles-town townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Valley Forge, on the third of September, a bright bay gelding COLT, two years old paſt, full fourteen hands high, with four white feet, three of them white almoſt to the knees, one to the footlock, and the near hind hoof a little crooked, a ſmall ball face, his tail cut middling ſhort, and of a dray breed. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the colt, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER SAYLOR.

November 8, 1790. ¶

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living on Lancaſter road, near Downing's town, on the night of the ninth inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about nine years old, 15 hands high, his ears remarkably thin and peaked, and very upright when rode, a long ſwitch tail, his mane full of burs when he was taken away, a natural pacer, and canters well, only one ſhoe on when taken away; alſo a blind halter, and a ſaddle, from the next houſe. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by † ISAAC MᶜFARLAN.

Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 10, 1790.

Ten Pounds Reward.

WAS ſtolen on Friday evening, the third of this inſtant, two likely bay MARES, one about 12 years old, the other 8 or 9 years old; the darkeſt bay carries herſelf very heavy, has large ears, and carries them bad, blind of an eye, has a ſmall ſpot of white on her off hind foot. The other has two curls on her forehead, with ſome white on her off hind foot, paces, trots and canters, and carries herſelf well. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will ſecure the thief or thieves, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the creatures had again, or Forty Shillings for either of the mares if brought home, and reaſonable charges, by JACOB SMITH, near Middletown, at Swetara ferry. † Dec. 6, 1790.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, Wholeſale or Retail,

At *W. & D. Hall's* Book-ſtore,

NO. 51. MARKET-STREET,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord, 1791.

Being the third after Leap-Year.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

THE Conſtitution of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.---An eaſy method for knowing the principal Stars.---A receipt for Pomona Wine: Communicated by a Farmer, who had uſed it in his family.--Receipt to make Cyder of the firſt quality: Communicated by a Jerſey Farmer.---A cheap and wholeſome ſubſtitute for Rum: Recommended to reapers and other labourers.---A method of curing the Bloody Flux: By an American Phyſician.---To prevent the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog.---To ſtop a Spitting of Blood: Taken from Doctor *Ruſh*'s Medical Inquiries and Obſervations.---A variety of Maxims and Obſervations, moral, critical and miſcellaneous.----Tables of Intereſt of Six and Seven per Cent.---Table of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York ---A Table ſhewing the value of any number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each.---Yearly meetings of the People called Quakers.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delawave.---Account of Poſt Towns.---Croſs Poſts.---Roads, &c.

P O E T R Y.

The Summum Bonum, or infallible Receipt for Happineſs.---Œconomy.---Effects of youthful Folly.---The Fruitleſs Toil.---An Axiom.---A Cure for the Evils of Life.---The Virtues.---A Soliloquy on Death.

For SALE, a very valuable FARM,

Well known by the name of *DIRTY CAMP*, on the main road from Bedford to Pittſburg, within fifteen miles of the latter.

CONTAINING 557 acres, of which 200 acres is excellent bottom land, ſuitable to make meadow of the firſt quality. This and the upland is equal to any in the country in quality. This tract has great advantages for water, Turtle creek running through it, and well calculated to make an extenſive ſtock farm, or may be divided into two tracts, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. There is about 90 acres clear, under good fence, of which 50 acres is in good meadow. There are on the premiſes a ſmall log tenement and barn, &c. As this farm received its name from the Britiſh, in General Braddock's campaign, and is generally known by thoſe perſons who have travelled in the Weſtern country, thoſe who incline to purchaſe will be at no loſs to get ſuch further information as they would wiſh. For terms of ſale, apply to Colonel S. BAYARD, at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela river, GEORGE ADAMS, at Pittſburg, DAVID ESPYS, at Bedford, Captain RIPPY, at Shippenſburg, THOMAS SMITH, Eſq; at Carliſle, JOHN MUSSER, Lancaſter, JACOB BOWER, Eſq; Reading, General DANIEL BROADHEAD, and JOHN STEINMETZ, Eſq; Philadelphia. 6 w.

Elizabeth Town, June 5th, 1790.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A WELL improved farm, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing 400 acres of deeded land, 200 acres cleared, 30 of which mowable meadow, the greater part a well watered timothy bank, and may be enlarged to upwards of 100 acres, 170 arable, of a good ſoil, and natural to the production of all kinds of grain, the remainder well timbered, and the whole well watered, calculated either for farming or grazing, having water in almoſt every field, and an excellent range for cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon: conſiderable quantities of both lime and dung have been laid upon the ſoil (which is naturally good) within theſe three years paſt. There are alſo on the premiſes three good dwelling houſes conveniently ſituated, ſo as to admit of three diviſions in the tract, with a proportionable quantity of both meadow ground and plowland; two of which buildings are ſquare logs, lately compleated, with three rooms on the under floor; the other a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, with four rooms on each floor, a ſtone kitchen, a large ſtone barn, 75 by 41 feet, with ſtabling under, ſufficient to contain 100 head of cattle; a ſquare log building, which forms a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. Several ſprings of excellent water, two ſmall ſtreams running the whole length of the plantation, and a large creek, known by the name of Octorara, with a beautiful ſituation for a griſt mill, ſaw mill, forge or water works of whatever kind; the ſituation both pleaſant and healthy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. † 6w.

Nov. 23, 1790. JAMES TAYLOR.

To be Sold by Private Sale,

THAT valuable Plantation, called FRIEDENSTHAL, on the Buſhkill, in the forks of Delaware, ſix miles from Eaſton, and two from Nazareth, on the road from Eaſton to the Wind-Gap, containing about 600 acres. There are on the premiſes a griſt mill, with two pair of ſtones and ſtone walls, on a neverfailing ſtream, a two ſtory log dwelling houſe, log ſtables, and a large barn, with ſtables built of ſtone, two orchards, above 100 acres cleared plowland, and about 40 acres good cleared meadow, ſufficient to keep a large ſtock of cattle.

On paying one third of the purchaſe money, time will be given to pay the remainder. For further particulars, inquire at the Taverns at Bethlehem and Leditz.

N. B. If this plantation is not ſold before the 1ſt of January next, it will be rented for ſome years. † 4w

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NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 14th inſtant, an indented ſervant girl, named CHRISTINA MULLEN, about 16 years of age, ſhort and well ſet, and has dark hair and eyes; ſhe took with her a black ſattin whalebone bonnet, two ſhort gowns of calico, and two of linſey, two linſey petticoats, and a blue worſted do. an old cloth cloak with a velvet fall collar, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid girl, or brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH SPENCER. †

October 21ſt, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1790. THE NUMB. 3161.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA.

To the Preſident, Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

The ADDRESS and MEMORIAL of the people called Quakers, convened at their yearly meeting for Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware, and the eaſtern parts of Maryland and Virginia, held in Philadelphia by adjournments from the 27th day of the 9th month, 1790, to the 2d of the 10th month incluſive.

THROUGH the continued favor of Divine Providence, being once more permitted to aſſemble for the purpoſe of preſerving circumſpection of life, and decent order throughout our religious ſociety, and as far as infinite Wiſdom may be pleaſed to qualify us to promote an encreaſe of Goſpel Righteouſneſs and Peace in the earth. In the courſe of our weighty deliberations, we have been informed, that a bill is publiſhed by direction of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that the *public ſentiment may be obtained on the ſubject*, entitled, "A bill more effectually to provide for the national defence, by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States," in which, although we perceive that ſome parts thereof appear intended for the relief of ſuch who are conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking any part in war, yet we apprehend it our duty to remark, that if enacted into a law, will materially affect us, and our fellow members in general, in the free exerciſe of conſcience, as in ſection the 16th, where it enacts, that every perſon of the age of eighteen years and under fifty years, who are exempted from perſonal ſervice in the militia, by the ſecond ſection of the ſaid act (except all Miniſters of religion, actually having the charge of a church or congregation, all principals, profeſſors, and other teachers, of, together with the ſtudents in univerſities, colleges, and academies, all ſchool maſters actually having the charge of a ſchool, and all mariners employed in the ſea-ſervice of any citizen or merchant within the United States as aforeſaid) ſhall pay an annual tax of two dollars, into the public Treaſury of the United States, to be applied towards the ſupport of the civil government thereof, &c.

Although we cannot but gratefully acknowledge our obligation to the Divine Author and ſource of every mercy and bleſſing, that he hath ſo illuminated the underſtandings of men, and diſpoſed the minds of the rulers of this land, as to allow that degree of freedom in matters of conſcience, which is already enjoyed: yet duty to Almighty God, revealed in the conſciences of men, and confirmed by the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtaments, is an invariable rule which ſhould govern their judgment, and He being the only Lord and Sovereign of conſcience, as by him all men are finally to be judged.

By conſcience, we mean that apprehenſion and perſuaſion a man has of his duty to God, and the liberty of conſcience we plead for, is a free and open profeſſion and unmoleſted exerciſe of that duty, "ſuch a conſcience as keeps within the bounds of morality in all the affairs of human life, and requires us to live ſoberly, righteouſly and godly in the world," on which depend the peace, ſafety and happineſs of religious and civil ſociety; and it muſt be allowed, on ſerious reflection, that every deviation from ſuch religious duty, eſſentially diſqualifies for that adoration and worſhip, which is incumbent on all men to perform, to that Supreme Being, from whoſe bounty all our bleſſings are derived; and every reſtraint impoſed or attempted by human laws, on the free exerciſe thereof, is not only an infringement on the juſt rights of men, but alſo an invaſion of the prerogative of Almighty God.

Under theſe conſiderations, we apprehend, that we may reaſonably ſolicit an exemption from being ſubjected to ſufferings, on account of our conſcientious ſcruples: But at the ſame time, we may aſſure you, that many of us are more ſolicitous to promote the prevalence of the dominion and government of the Prince of Peace, than to eſcape the ſufferings we may undergo by the operation of ſuch a law, firmly believing, that all revenge, animoſity, ſtrife, and contention, are utterly forbidden by Chriſt our Lord; as appears by his own declaration, Matt. v. 38, viz. "Ye have heard, that it hath been ſaid, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; but I ſay unto you, that ye reſiſt not evil," &c. and Matt. v. 43, 44, 45. "Ye have heard, that it hath been ſaid, thou ſhalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy: But I ſay unto you, love your enemies; bleſs them, that curſe you; do good to them, that hate you; and pray for them, which deſpitefully uſe you, and perſecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in Heaven; for he maketh his ſun to riſe on the evil and on the good, and ſendeth rain on the juſt and on the unjuſt."

Convinced of the neceſſity of a ſtrict adherence to theſe and numerous other Divine precepts to the ſame effect, as well as to the peaceful ſpirit of the goſpel, our religious ſociety have not only uniformly declined joining perſonally in war, but have alſo conſidered themſelves conſcientiouſly bound to refuſe the payment of every ſum, required in lieu of ſuch perſonal ſervice, or in conſideration of an exemption from military employment, however laudible the purpoſes are, to which the money is intended to be employed, as it manifeſtly infringes on the rights of conſcience.

With fervent deſires, that you may be favored to diſcern the true intereſt of the people, and be qualified to judge with a righteous deciſion, in what relates to the important concerns of conſcience, that the advancement of the glorious goſpel-day, prophetically declared, may not be retarded, when mankind ſhall no longer view each other with an indignant eye of malevolence, but cordially embrace as brethren, and nation ſhall not lift ſword againſt nation, neither learn war any more.

We are reſpectfully your ſincere friends.

Signed in and on behalf of the ſaid Yearly Meeting,
NICHOLAS WALN, *Clerk to the Meeting this Year.*

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, December 20.

MR. STONE took his ſeat this day.

A bill to continue in force for the term of five years, an act, entituled an act, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland, Maryland and Georgia, was brought in engroſſed, read a third time, and paſſed.

A bill ſupplementary to an act making further proviſion for the debts of the United States, was read a ſecond, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Benſon, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported the following bills, viz.

A bill declaring the officer who, in caſe of the death, removal, or diſability of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident, ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident.

A bill for determining the reſpective times when the electors for a Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall be choſen, and the time when they ſhall give their votes.

A bill directing the mode in which the liſts of the votes for Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall be tranſmitted to the ſeat of the government of the United States; all which were read a firſt time.

Mr. Partridge preſented the petition of Barnabas Lucas; read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Huntington preſented the petition of William Robinſon, reſpecting a loſt certificate; read and referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill directing the mode in which the evidences of the public debt ſhall be renewed.

Mr. Gerry preſented the petition of John Miller Ruſſell, praying the remiſſion of the new duty on a quantity of hemp by him imported; read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a petition from a number of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying for the erection of additional peirs at Cheſter, in the river Delaware; read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Gerry laid the following motion on the table, That the Secretary of State be directed to procure and keep in his office, all Charters, Patents, and Documents, which reſpect the juriſdictional and territorial rights of the reſpective ſtates.

Mr. Smith laid the following motion on the table, That proviſion be made for erecting a Beacon at the entrance of the port of George-town, South-Carolina; read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

In committee of the whole on the Militia Bill.

Progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion as far as the 8th ſection.

TUESDAY, December 21.

THE bill ſupplementary to an act making proviſion for the debts of the United States, was read the third time and paſſed.

The three bills reported by Mr. Benſon yeſterday, were read the ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.——100 copies of each of theſe bills were ordered to be printed for the uſe of the Houſe.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a memorial from the Truſtees of Wilmington College, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.—Alſo a memorial and remonſtrance from a committee of a number of the creditors of the United States in Philadelphia.

Mr. Seney preſented a petition from R. Ford, a mariner, wounded in the ſervice of the United States, referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Seney of the committee appointed on the petition of ſundry inhabitants of Baltimore, praying for the eſtabliſhment of an health office, brought in a report, which was in favor of the petition—and recommendatory of a ſimilar inſtitution in every port where they are wanted.

This report being accepted by the Houſe, a committee of five was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Williamſon gave notice that he ſhould to-morrow move for a committee to bring in a bill to prevent invalid penſioners from transferring the right to their penſions, before they become due.

A report from the commiſſioners appointed the laſt ſeſſion to ſuperintend the purchaſe of the public debt, was communicated to the Houſe by the Speaker, by which it appears, that the Treaſurer of the United States, purſuant to orders received from the Commiſſioners, has purchaſed the ſum of two hundred ſeventy eight thouſand ſix hundred and eighty ſeven dollars; for which, the ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand two hundred and thirty nine dollars, in ſpecie, has been paid.

In committe of the whole on the Militia Bill.

The committee finiſhed the diſcuſſion this day—and the Chairman reported the ſame to the Houſe with ſundry amendments.

It was ordered that it ſhould lie on the table.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 22.

THE Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the Militia Bill. The amendments to the firſt ſection, as propoſed by the committee, were adopted by the Houſe.

A motion was then made by Mr. Bloodworth, for a further amendment; on which a debate aroſe, which laſted without interruption till the uſual time of adjournment.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informing the Houſe, that the Senate had appointed a committee on their part, to examine the enrolled bills. Whereupon Mr. Floyd and Mr. Muhlenberg, were appointed a committee on the part of the Houſe, to join a committee on the part of the Senate, for the ſame purpoſe.

Mr. Lee preſented the petition of Simon Somers, of Fairfax, Virginia, praying a compenſation for rations and forage, was referred to the Secretary of War.

THURSDAY, December 23.

MR. LAWRANCE preſented an addreſs from the Repreſentatives of the Religious Society of the people called Quakers, inhabitants of the ſtate of New-York.

Mr. Floyd, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported, that they had examined the enrolled bill, entituled, An act ſupplementary to an act, entituled an act making further proviſion for the payment of the debt of the United States.

Mr. Fitzſimons called for the ſecond reading of the petition of John Churchman, which being done, it was referred to Meſſrs. Huntington, Madiſon and Heiſter, to conſider and report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, it was ordered, that copies of the report of the Secretary of State, on the uniformity of weights and meaſures, and the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the eſtabliſhment of a national bank, be tranſmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved for leave to bring in a bill, to aſcertain how far the owners of veſſels are to be accountable to the freighters of goods ſhipped thereon.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, with papers from the Governor of the territory northweſt of the Ohio, which was read, and tranſmitted to the Senate.

The Houſe proceeded to the further conſideration of the Militia Bill, made ſome progreſs therein, and then adjourned.

FRIDAY, December 24.

Mr. Smith (M.) preſented a petition from the people called Quakers, inhabitants of Maryland, reſpecting the militia bill.

A committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Foſter and Sylveſter, were appointed to bring in a bill to determine how far the owners of ſhips ſhall be liable for goods freighted thereon.

Mr. Burke gave notice that he intended to aſk leave to bring in a bill for altering the time of the meeting of Congreſs.

Mr. Floyd informed, that the committee appointed for that purpoſe had this day preſented to the Preſident of the United States, the enrolled bills paſſed yeſterday.

The Houſe then proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments reported by the committee of the whole; and having gone through the ſame, and made ſome further amendments, it was moved and ſeconded, that the bill, as amended, be re-committed to a ſelect committee: whereupon it was referred to Meſſrs. Wadſworth, Giles and Tucker.

After which the Houſe adjourned until Monday next.

MONDAY, December 27.

Petitions from Samuel Merril and others, late ſoldiers of the continental army—from Stephen Clapp—from Samuel Buffington, and from Joſhua Owen, were ſeverally read, and referred to the Secretary of war.

A petition from Iſaac Oſgood was read, and referred to the Secretary of the treaſury.

The queſtion on Mr. Burke's motion for altering the time of the meeting of Congreſs was put and negatived.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented the bill declaring how far the owners of veſſels ſhould be liable to the freighters of goods thereon; which was read the firſt time.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, and came to the following reſolution.

Reſolved as the opinion of this committee, that there be laid in addition to the duties already laid, 8 cents per gallon on the firſt claſs of proof ſpirits imported from foreign countries. That there be laid on ſpirits of the firſt claſs of proof diſtilled within the United States, from molaſſes ſugar or other foreign materials, 11 cents per gallon. That there be laid on ſpirits of the firſt claſs of proof diſtilled within any city, town or village from the materials of the growth or materials of the United States, 9 cents per gallon. That there be laid a duty on each ſtill employed in diſtilling ſpirits from the like materials in any other place than a city, town, or village, in lieu of the rate above mentioned the yearly ſum of 60 cents for every gallon of the capacity of ſuch ſtill.

The committee then roſe and reported the foregoing, and a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Trumbull, Wynkoop, Lawrance and Smith of Maryland, were appointed to bring in a bill conformably thereto.

On motion the committee of the whole houſe were diſcharged from the further conſideration of the ſaid report of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

A Meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that the Preſident had this day ſigned the act ſupplementary to the act making further proviſion for the payment of the public debt.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union—and took the following report into conſideration.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 20, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the twentieth of January laſt,

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Reſpectfully Reports,

THAT in the formation of a plan for the diſpoſition of the Vacant Lands of the United States, there appear to be two leading objects of conſideration; one, the facility of advantageous ſales according to the probable courſe of purchaſes; the other, the accommodation of individuals now inhabiting the Weſtern Country, or who may hereafter emigrate thither.

The former, as an operation of finance, claims primary attention; the latter is important, as it relates to the ſatisfaction of the inhabitants of the weſtern country. It is deſirable, and does not appear impracticable, to conciliate both.

Purchaſers may be contemplated in three claſſes: monied individuals and companies, who will buy to ſell again: aſſociations of perſons who intend to make ſettlements themſelves; ſingle perſons or families now reſident in the weſtern country, or who may emigrate thither hereafter. The two firſt will be frequently blended, and will always want conſiderable tracts. The laſt will generally purchaſe ſmall quantities. Hence a plan for the ſale of the weſtern lands, while it may have due regard to the laſt, ſhould be calculated to obtain all the advantages which may be derived from the two firſt claſſes. For this reaſon it ſeems requiſite that *the General Land-Office* ſhould be eſtabliſhed at the ſeat of government. 'Tis there that the principal purchaſers, whether citizens or foreigners, can moſt eaſily find proper agents, and that contracts for large purchaſes can be beſt adjuſted.

But the accommodation of the preſent inhabitants of the Weſtern Territory, and of unaſſociated perſons and families who may emigrate thither, ſeems to require, that one office, ſubordinate to that at the ſeat of Congreſs, ſhould be opened in the north-weſtern, and another in the ſouth-weſtern government.

Each of theſe offices, as well the general one as the ſubordinate ones, it is conceived, may be placed with convenience under the ſuperintendence of three commiſſioners, who may either be pre-eſtabliſhed officers of the government, to whom the duty may be aſſigned by law, or perſons ſpecially appointed for the purpoſe. The former is recommended by conſiderations of economy, and it is probable would embrace every advantage which could be derived from a ſpecial appointment.

To obviate thoſe inconveniencies, and to facilitate and enſure the attainment of thoſe advantages, which may ariſe from new and caſual circumſtances, ſpringing up from foreign and domeſtic cauſes, appears to be an object for which adequate proviſion ſhould be made in any plan that may be adopted. For this reaſon, and for the intrinſic difficulty of regulating the details of a ſpecific proviſion for the various objects which require to be conſulted, ſo as neither to do too much nor too little for either, it is reſpectfully ſubmitted, whether it would not be adviſeable to veſt a conſiderable latitude of diſcretion in the commiſſioners of the general land office, ſubject to ſome ſuch regulations and limitations as follow, viz.

That no land ſhall be ſold, except ſuch in reſpect to which the titles of the Indian tribes ſhall have been previouſly extinguiſhed.

That a ſufficient tract or tracts ſhall be reſerved and ſet apart for ſatisfying the ſubſcribers to the propoſed loan in the public debt, but that no location ſhall be for leſs than five hundred acres.

That convenient tracts ſhall from time to time be ſet apart for the purpoſe of locations by actual ſettlers, in quantities not exceeding to one perſon one hundred acres.

The other tracts ſhall from time to time be ſet apart for ſales in townſhips of ten miles ſquare, except where they ſhall adjoin upon a boundary of ſome prior grant, or of a tract ſo ſet apart; in which caſes there ſhall be no greater departure from ſuch form of location, than may be abſolutely neceſſary.

That any quantities may, nevertheleſs, be ſold by ſpecial contract, comprehended either within natural boundaries or lines, or both.

That the price ſhall be thirty cents per acre, to be paid either in gold or ſilver, or public ſecurities, computing thoſe which ſhall bear an immediate intereſt of ſix per cent. as at par with gold and ſilver, and thoſe which ſhall bear a future or leſs intereſt, if any there be, at a proportional value.

That certificates iſſued for land upon the propoſed loan, ſhall operate as warrants within the tract or tracts which ſhall be ſpecially ſet apart for ſatisfying the ſubſcribers thereto, and ſhall alſo be receivable in all payments whatſoever for land by way of diſcount, acre for acre.

That no credit ſhall be given for any quantity leſs than a townſhip of ten miles ſquare, nor more than two years credit for any greater quantity.

That in every inſtance of credit, at leaſt one quarter part of the conſideration ſhall be paid down, and ſecurity, other than the land itſelf, ſhall be required for the reſidue. And that no title ſhall be given for any tract or part of a purchaſe, beyond the quantity for which the conſideration ſhall be actually paid.

That the reſidue of the tract or tracts ſet apart for the ſubſcribers to the propoſed loan, which ſhall not have been located within two years after the ſame ſhall have been ſet apart, may then be ſold on the ſame terms as any other land.

That the commiſſioners of each ſubordinate office ſhall have the management of all ſales, and the iſſuing of warrants for all locations in the tracts to be ſet apart for the accommodation of individual ſettlers, ſubject to the ſuperintendency of the commiſſioners of *the general land-office*, who may alſo commit to them the management of any other ſales or locations which it may be found expedient to place under their direction.

That there ſhall be a ſurveyor-general, who ſhall have power to appoint a deputy ſurveyor-general in each of the weſtern governments, and a competent number of deputy ſurveyors to execute in perſon all warrants to them directed by the ſurveyor-general or deputy ſurveyor-generals within certain diſtricts to be aſſigned to them reſpectively. That the ſurveyor-general ſhall alſo have in charge all the duties committed to the geographer-general by the ſeveral reſolutions and ordinances of Congreſs.

That all warrants iſſued at the general land-office ſhall be ſigned by the commiſſioners, or ſuch one of them as they may nominate for that purpoſe, and ſhall be directed to the ſurveyor general. That all warrants iſſued at a ſubordinate office, ſhall be ſigned by the commiſſioners of ſuch office, or by ſuch one of them as they may nominate for that purpoſe, and ſhall be directed to the deputy ſurveyor-general within the government. That the priority of locations upon warrants ſhall be determined by the times of the applications to the deputy-ſurveyors; and in caſe of two applications for the ſame land at one time, the priority ſhall be determined by lot.

That the Treaſurer of the United States ſhall be the receiver of all payments for ſales made at the land office, and may alſo receive depoſits of money or ſecurities for purchaſes intended to be made at the ſubordinate offices, his receipts or certificates for which ſhall be received in payment at thoſe offices.

That the ſecretary of each of the Weſtern governments ſhall be the receiver of all payments ariſing from ſales at the office of ſuch government.

That controverſies concerning rights to patents or grants of lands, ſhall be determined by the commiſſioners of that office, under whoſe immediate direction or juriſdiction the locations in reſpect to which they may ariſe, ſhall have been made.

That the completion of all contracts and ſales heretofore made, ſhall be under the direction of the commiſſioners of the general land-office.

That the commiſſioners of the general land-office, ſurveyor-general, deputy ſurveyors-general, and the commiſſioners of the land-office in each of the weſtern governments, ſhall not purchaſe, nor ſhall others purchaſe for them in truſt, any public lands.

That the ſecretaries of the weſtern governments ſhall give ſecurity for the faithful execution of their duty, as receivers of the land-office.

That all patents ſhall be ſigned by the Preſident of the United States, or by the Vice-Preſident or other officer of government acting as Preſident, and ſhall be recovered in the office either of the ſurveyor general, or of the clerk of the ſupreme court of the United States.

That all officers acting under the laws eſtabliſhing the land office, ſhall make oath faithfully to diſchage their reſpective duties, previouſly to their entering upon the execution thereof.

That all ſurveys of land ſhall be at the expence of the purchaſers or grantees.

That the fees ſhall not exceed certain rates to be ſpecified in the law, affording equitable compenſations for the ſervices of the ſurveyors, and eſtabliſhing reaſonable and cuſtomary charges for patents and other office papers, for the benefit of the United States.

That the commiſſioners of the general land office ſhall, as ſoon as may be, from time to time, cauſe all the rules and regulations which they may eſtabliſh, to be publiſhed in one gazette, at leaſt, in each State, and in each of the weſtern governments where there is a gazette, for the information of the citizens of the United States.

Regulations like theſe will define and fix the moſt eſſential particulars which can regard the diſpoſal of the weſtern lands; and, where they leave any thing to diſcretion, will indicate the general principles or policy intended by the legiſlature to be obſerved, for a conformity to which the commiſſioners will, of courſe, be reſponſible. They will at the ſame time leave room for accommodating to circumſtances which cannot beforehand be accurately appreciated, and for varying the courſe of proceeding as experience ſhall ſuggeſt to be proper, and will avoid the danger of thoſe obſtructions and embarraſſments in the execution, which would be to be apprehended from an endeavour at greater preciſion and more exact detail.

All which is humbly ſubmitted.

Alexander Hamilton, Secretary
of the Treaſury.

Having ſpent ſome time in diſcuſſing the ſame, the committee roſe and reported progreſs; after which, the houſe adjourned.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER II.

Expence, Culture and Profit of half an acre of Hemp, communicated to the Blockley and Merion Society for promoting agriculture and rural œconomy, by John Curven, *Vice-Preſident.*

IN the autumn of 1785, when I removed to Walnut-hill, that part of the plantation on which I have ſince raiſed my hemp had been planted with Indian corn. The corn being bad, it was ſowed with buckwheat; the buckwheat was ſo miſerable, it was not worth cradling, and the hogs were turned in to conſume it. In the ſpring of 1786 I limed it, at the rate of 66 buſhels per acre, upon a part of which I had a few hills of pumpkins, ſome plants of tobacco, and a few rows of cabbage. The cabbage were dunged in the rows, and were tolerable good; the other things of little value. In the ſpring of 1787 I ſpread over it five cart-loads of dung, gave it two plowings, two harrowings, planted it with pumpkin-ſeed, and plowed and harrowed it once after plowing. The crop was good. After the pumpkins were taken in, I immediately plowed it about ten inches deep, ſpread eight loads of dung upon it in the ſpring, plowed it in, harrowed it once over, and it was then in ſuch excellent order, I thought another plowing unneceſſary; I therefore ſowed it with 2 buſhels of ſeed, which was on the 6th of May, 1788.

EXPENCE.

	£	s.	d.
To twelve plowings,	£0	6	0
Eight loads dung,	1	0	0
Harrowing and ſowing,	0	2	0
Two buſhels ſeed,	2	5	0
Pulling the male hemp,	0	15	0
Ditto female, ſpreading, &c.	0	15	0
Breaking,	1	10	0
Total expence,	£6	13	0

Produce from the Break.

	£	s.	d.
By 380 lb. at 6*d*. per pound,	£9	0	0
Eight buſhels ſeed, 22/6	9	0	0
	£18	0	0
Expence deducted,	6	13	0
Clear profit,	£11	7	0

It is common to pull both the male and female hemp at the ſame time, and leave only a few ſtalks of the female hemp on the edge of the patch, to remain for ſeed. This is not the moſt profitabe method; for you may obſerve the ſeed in this experiment is equal in value to the hemp. I leave all the ſeed hemp ſtanding until the ſeed is ripe, pull, water and break it as I do the other, and it commands the ſame price. The clear profit is £11 7 0, which is per acre £22 14 0, a profit ſufficient to induce us to cultivate it with ſpirit, eſpecially as a crop of wheat may follow it with the greateſt proſpect of ſucceſs. This experiment, which I have fairly related, may help us to decide an important queſtion, which has been frequently agitated here, viz.

The beſt and cheapeſt method of improving Worn-out Land.

This piece of ground was worn out. By what means was it reſtored? The anſwer may be compriſed in few words, and in my opinion is an anſwer to both. By manure and a ſucceſſion of crops, which are not only profitable in themſelves, but which compel good culture, with all its advantageous conſequences.

By Order of the Society,
RICHARD TUNIS, *Secretary.*

◆

Bank of North-America,

December 27th, 1790.

THE Stockholders of the Bank are deſired to take notice, that an Election for Twelve Directors for the enſuing year will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 10th of January next, at 11 o'clock.

2w

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

Ludwig Conrad Kuhn,

WHO was born at Aldenſimmern, in the Palatinate, on the Rhine, of the city of Manheim, innholder at the ſign of the White Elephant, in the ſame houſe where formerly tobacco pipes were manufactured, gives notice, that he arrived in the city of Philadelphia on the 3d of October 1790; that his brother Frantz Paul Kuhn, by trade a tanner, emigrated in the year 1764 to North-America; that he had notice of his death about five years ago, but cannot tell in what ſtate he had ſettled; that he, his ſaid deceaſed brother Frantz Paul Kuhn, remitted a certain ſum of money to the ſaid city of Manheim, in Germany, to a certain perſon, who refuſes to ſhew the papers. If any perſon or perſons know any thing about his ſaid brother, or his death, they are hereby moſt reſpectfully intreated to ſend him authenticated certificates, for which information they are to be reaſonably rewarded by applying to Mr. *Melchior Steiner*, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, printer, paid by me

LUDWIG CONRAD KUHN.

Philadelphia, December 14th, 1790.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, at the brick-kilns, on the 17th of December, a bay Horſe Colt, with a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot on his noſe, and white hind feet, not docked. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BOIL.

‡

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, Auguſt 1789, his negro man MONMOUTH, aged about 26 years, a ſtout ſquare made fellow, his head very round, his complexion inclining to yellow, his teeth white and even, his feet very flat, a little bandy legged and toes ſomewhat in; he has been heretofore taken up in Bucks county, and is ſuppoſed to be in Pennſylvania; he generally ſpeaks with a ſmiling countenance, and is very handy at all kinds of farming buſineſs. Whoever brings him to his maſter ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Monmouth county, Dec. 4, 1790.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Court of Common-Pleas of and for the county of Delaware, have appointed us the ſubſcribers, auditors, upon a domeſtic attachment, at the ſuit of Edward Vernon againſt Thomas Pearſon, purſuant to the act of General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having demands on the ſaid Thomas Pearſon, by mortgage, bond, book account, or otherwiſe; and likewiſe all perſons indebted to the ſaid Thomas Pearſon, that we, the ſaid auditors, will meet at the houſe of Mary Withey, in Cheſter, on the 31ſt of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; and where all perſons, as well thoſe having demands as aforeſaid as thoſe indebted to the ſaid Thomas Pearſon, are requeſted to attend, in order that the ſame may be ſettled and adjuſted, by

JOHN TALBERT,
SAMUEL PRICE,
JACOB FORD, } Auditors.

24th of Dec. 1790.

Law Lectures,

BY the Hon. JAMES WILSON, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Laws in the COLLEGE and ACADEMY of Philadelphia, will be delivered on Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, every week, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the College, and Law Exerciſes every Saturday. Tickets of admiſſion may be had of Dr. WILSON, at his houſe in Market-ſtreet, or of the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, at the College.

THE Members of the Society for the Relief of Poor Diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a General Meeting, on Monday, January 3d, 1791, at the uſual place in Lodge-Alley, at ſix o'clock in the evening.

CHARLESTON, November 30.

A ſchooner, property of Mr. Kinloch, is aſhore, near the bar, with 140 barrels of rice on board. She was commanded by capt. Mathews, and came from George-town; we are ſorry to add, that there is very little proſpect of getting her off, or ſaving any part of the cargo.

BOSTON, December 15.

The advantages which will accrue to the United States, from the expected war between Great-Britain and Spain, our country has already experienced the earneſt of:—Among others, we are happy in being informed, that oil is now admitted into Engliſh ports, in American bottoms. This, it is ſaid, may be depended on.

We are informed that the American Academy of Arts and Sciences have choſen the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, Eſq; to deliver an Oration before them on the occaſion of the death of their late honorable Preſident Mr. BOWDOIN.

The Mercury, of London, Man Dobſon, Maſter, on the 10th December, twenty-four leagues ſouth-eaſt of Cape-Cod, ſpoke the brig Lydia, Coffin, from Haver-de-Grace for Nantucket, out 42 days, all well. Captain Coffin gave information that on the 5th December, he fell in with the fiſhing ſchooner Dolphin, Seth Harding, from Boſton to Cape-Cod; that ſhe had been blown off the coaſt, had no proviſions nor water on board, and was otherwiſe in diſtreſs; that he took out of the ſchooner two men and one boy; and that he alſo took on board his veſſel the ſchooner's maſts, rigging and ſmall ſpars and one anchor; night prevented him from ſaving more.

RICHMOND, December 18.

Extract from Lindſey's Hotel-Diary, December 18.

"This day arrived the ſchooner William, John Caſſon, Maſter, in 45 days from Grenada. In lat. 35, 46, long. 74, fell in with the ſloop Delight, Francis Whitney, Maſter, from St. Martin's, for this port, with his maſt gone by the deck: He had been in this ſituation four days. From the diſtreſs Capt. Whitney was in, and the quantity of water in the hold of the veſſel (which was ſeven feet) it may be eſteemed a particular act of Providence, that Capt. Caſſon fell in with him, as ſeveral veſſels had paſſed him and would not aſſiſt him with a ſmall quantity of proviſions, much leſs taking him from the wreck. Capt. Caſſon's humanity in ſtaying by him two days, being himſelf in a leaky condition (his veſſel having ſprung both maſts) and ſhort of proviſions, ought, by every humane perſon, and particularly Capt. Whitney and his crew, to be ever remembered with gratitude.

"Alſo arrived the ſchooner Port-au-Prince, of and for Baltimore, L. Jones, Maſter, in 15 days from Port-au-Prince. Nov. 23, they ſpoke the brig ------, Henry Dixon, Maſter, from this port for Port-au-Prince, in the Bite of Leoganne, all well. Dec. 5, about ſeven leagues to the ſouthward of Cape-Henry, Captain Jones obſerved a large ſhip diſmaſted; but it blowing then a gale and increaſing, they could not ſpeak her."

PHILADELPHIA, *December 29.*

The following Addreſs of THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, was delivered in the preſence of the Speaker and Members of the Senate, and of the Speaker and Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the Senate Chamber, on Wedneſday December the 21ſt, 1790, after their return from the Court-Houſe in Market-ſtreet, where the certificate of his election was read by the Clerk of the Senate, and before he returned to his own Houſe:

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THERE cannot be a fairer ſubject for congratulation, than that which the eſtabliſhment of a new conſtitution preſents, at this time, to every patriotic citizen of Pennſylvania. The wiſdom, the candour, and liberality of the late Convention, have not only produced a ſyſtem, that promiſes political energy and happineſs to the ſtate, but have been the means of diffuſing the bleſſings of confidence and concord among the people. A juſt ſenſe of the common intereſt has happily prevailed; and for the advancement and ſecurity of that intereſt, we are now convened to organize and adminiſter a government, which has been ſanctioned by the warmeſt approbation, and is ſupported by the beſt wiſhes of our conſtituents.

The taſk aſſigned to us is not, however, leſs difficult, than it is important: For, whether we analize the nature and extent of our relative connection with the union, or contemplate the encreaſed population of the Commonwealth, the extenſive cultivation of her ſoil, the flouriſhing ſtate of her commerce, and the enterpriſing ſpirit of her inhabitants, we ſhall be equally impreſſed with the magnitude and variety of the objects, that demanded the care and conſideration of the government: But reflecting, on the other hand, that to cheriſh the ſprings of national felicity and opulence, by encouraging induſtry, diſſeminating knowledge, and raiſing our ſocial compact upon the permanent foundations of liberty and virtue, muſt be pleaſing to that Being by whom the order and harmony of the univerſe were eſtabliſhed, we ſhall find a great and conſtant conſolation amidſt all the difficulties of proſecuting our public duties, and are juſtified in a grateful hope, that our zeal and our labours for the poſterity of our country will not be vain and ineffectual.

I am ſenſible, gentlemen, that the reputation and ſucceſs of government depend, in a great degree, upon the conduct of its officers, and the good underſtanding that ſubſiſts among them: Permit me, therefore, to take this firſt opportunity to beſpeak a mutual confidence between the Legiſlative and Executive departments. As public ſervants, our duties, our intereſts, and our objects, are the ſame; and ſo perfectly do I rely upon your wiſdom and integrity, that in every act which can promote the common weal, or which is neceſſary to accompliſh the patriotic views of the Legiſlature, you may be aſſured, on my part, of the moſt chearful aſſiſtance and co-operation; while, on your part, I am perſuaded, that I ſhall experience a cordial ſupport in the conſtituttonal exerciſe of my official powers, ſince, next to the ambition of promoting the happineſs of our fellow-citizens, and of advancing the honor and reputation of the Commonwealth, I ſhall ever cheriſh the deſire of conciliating and deſerving your eſteem.

As ſoon, gentlemen, as the neceſſary arrangements ſhall be made, I will lay before you ſuch buſineſs, as will, in my opinion, require your attention in the preſent ſeſſion.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

One great object of the conſtitution, in providing for a national militia in the United States, moſt undoubtedly was, to preſerve ſome proportional equality in the ſtrength of the ſeveral parts of the union---but except a ſuperviſing power ſhould be exerciſed by the general government, it is evident that particular States may and will make ſuch regulations in their militia, as will create in thoſe States the moſt attentive force, that may be paramount to that of their neighbours; and an agreement of ſeveral States in ſuch a plan of diſcipline, would produce a military power that would give law to the union. This power exiſts in the reſpective States, till it ſhall be aſſumed by Congreſs agreeable to the conſtitution. Experience has proved, that, left at large in the hands of the ſeveral States, a rival military ſpirit has been generated, which has produced the greateſt diſparity between the militia of different States---a diviſion of the power to regulate the militia, reduces the defence of the United States to a nullity---What will be the conſequence? The general government is left without a reſource in any emergency, except in a ſtanding army; ſo that the reſult is this---Whether the general government ſhall ſo arrange the militia, as to have a force of this deſcription at its command, or whether it muſt have recourſe to a ſtanding army? for a government without the ſword, as well as the purſe, is but the ſkeleton of a government.

That part of the Militia-Bill, by which men, conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, were to have been exempted from militia duty, was on Friday laſt negatived in the Houſe of Repreſentatives. It was not, however, the ſenſe of the Houſe, that ſuch men ſhould be forced to bear arms: but it was generally agreed, that the terms of their exemption ſhould be left to the diſcretion of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures.

By the report of a committee of the Legiſlature of Maryland on the Aſſumption of the State debts, it is recommended to the State Creditors to ſubſcribe to the Loan of the United States, and the State to make up the deficiency on the 6 per cent. intereſt, which will be occaſioned thereby.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery held at Cheſter, on Tueſday laſt, for the county of Delaware, William Gilleſpie was tried for the murder of John Hibbert, jun. Collector of Taxes for the townſhip of Derby, on the 1ſt of June laſt, when in the execution of his office, and found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged.

Capt. Smith from Savannah, on the 10th of December, in lat. 36. long. 74. ſpoke the ſloop Happy Pair, of Virginia, capt. Hughes, who had loſt his maſt on the day before.

The French Weſt-India Iſlands exibit a ſcene truly diſtreſſing. Civil war there rages with the greateſt violence. At the altar of anarchy, human lives are daily immolated.—Buſineſs is at a ſtand, "and every man's arm is raiſed againſt his brother's life." The contending parties are nearly equal in ſtrength—and if ſome meaſures are not taken in the mother country to terminate theſe enormities, the depopulation of the iſlands, we fear, muſt be inevitable.

By recent accounts from Holland, we are informed, that owing to the great decline of the Dutch commerce, the agio of the bank of Amſterdam had fallen leſs than one per cent. above par.

[*The average of the agio or advance on bank money, has commonly been 3 per cent. and it has frequently been up to 5 per cent.*]

The price of ſilver had alſo greatly riſen, dollars were at 53 ſtivers, this extraordinary event is accounted for on different principles, the general idea is, that it originated in the great demand for ſpecie to ſhip to the United States.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, December 11.

"We are anxiouſly waiting to ſee the Preſident's Speech, and the opening and aſpect of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs --If wiſdom guides the helm, our national proſpects will be bright and glorious, far beyond common calculation. I think the eſtabliſhment of a national bank, under wiſe regulations, may be productive of vaſt benefits, by taking the funded ſtock in the bank for ſecurity: The nation may pay the intereſt of the debt, with the intereſt received for the loan of bank notes, ſo that in fact, that *one* may ſo balance the *other* as to coſt the nation nothing to pay her intereſt; and nearly all her revenue may be applied to pay off the principal of her debt. If *this calculation* be right, what an eligible ſituation our public debt muſt be in! I have juſt glanced an eye over the addreſs of the Pennſylvania creditors, propoſed for further conſideration, in order to petition Congreſs. I am not ripe in opinion to form any conjectures what effect it may produce; or what attention ought to be paid to it. The funding ſyſtem was not formed agreeable to my ideas of juſtice, but it may be dangerous to alter it: It requires much greater wiſdom to mend a bad ſyſtem, than to make a good one."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated Nov. 21.

"With this you will receive a few of our papers—you will alſo ſee by reading them what a tyrannical government we live under. This unhappy colony is diſtracted with parties—and what the Provincial Aſſembly does, the General Aſſembly undo: the Printer of the Gazette du Jour has had judgment given in his favour; but the Preſident has commenced another proceſs againſt him.

"I am happy to inform you, that the inſurrection of the mulattoes has been quelled, all the chiefs being taken. The leader (Ogé) has been here but about five weeks from Charleſton. He was under ſentence of death laſt year, for a ſimilar offence, but made his eſcape—and went to France, from whence he went to London, and it is thought received the money with which he was enabled to effect this inſurrection, from Mr. Calonne, the Miniſter of France, and Mr. Pitt—eſpecially as Mr. Sheridan has accuſed Mr. Pitt, of embezzling a large ſum of money. The Captain (who landed him without entering his name in the office agreeable to law) was impriſoned, but by the interceſſions of the Americans is releaſed."

The following is copied from a Halifax paper of the 2d ult.

Secretary's Office, Halifax, October 11.

"WHEREAS, on the event of a war with Spain, it may be found neceſſary to withdraw a conſiderable part, or the whole of His Majeſty's troops from this province; in which caſe the militia will be called on for the defence and protection of it:

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor therefore has thought fit, hereby to require and order the officers commanding the ſeveral corps of militia, to prepare the officers and men under them for ſervice; and to take care, that they ſhall be provided with arms and ammunition, and be duly diſciplined and trained as by law directed---making choice in each corps of a certain number of ſuch active men, as may be moſt fit to march on any ſudden occaſion; or to act in conjunction with His Majeſty's regular troops, if any ſhall remain in the province.

RICHARD BULKELEY."

At the annual election of the incorporated *German Society* of Pennſylvania, held on Monday, the 27th inſt. at the German Lutheran ſchool-houſe in this city, the following gentlemen were duly choſen officers of ſaid ſociety for the enſuing year, viz.

Preſident. Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Eſquire.
Vice-Preſident. Jacob Hiltzheimer, Eſquire.
Treaſurer. John Steinmetz, Eſquire.
Solicitor. Mr. Henry Kammerer.
Secretaries. Meſſrs. Leonard Keehmle and Melchior Steiner.
Diaconus. Mr. Daniel Brautigam.
Overſeers. Meſſrs. Philip Hall, George Wœlper, Conrad Haas, Frederick Hailer, Peter Kraft and Chriſtopher Rauch.

* * *

Burr Mill Stones, and
Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch and Hair Powder,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWBRIDGE.

HE ALSO SELLS——American manufactured F. and F. F. Gunpowder of an excellent quality.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

MUSTARD SEED.

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,
Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,
To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

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To be LET,

A PLANTATION, in Montgomery county, bounded by Perqueoming and Skippack creeks, about 23 miles from Philadelphia, formerly occupied by Arnold Fox, now by George High. The cleared land and meadow are about 100 acres. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, an apple orchard, and a large range for cattle. A quantity of wood on the land may be exchanged for lime to manure with. The lime kiln is about two miles from the premiſes. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 20th day of March next.

Alſo a FRAME HOUSE, and GARDEN LOT of about one acre, in Philadelphia, on Walnut-ſtreet, between Thirteenth and Broad-ſtreets from Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt day of March next.---For further particulars and terms, apply to

DANIEL RUNDLE,
In Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets.

Philadelphia, 29th November, 1790. ‡

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed; containing 200 acres, with a good ſtone dwelling, kitchen and cellars, a well near the door, a ſtone barn and ſpring-houſe, a good ſtone quarry; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made and watered, as two ſtreams run through the place, one whereof affords a mill ſeat; about 25 acres of woodland, a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees. It is ſeven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and an half from a public landing on the river Delaware. For terms of ſale, apply to

ISAIAH WORRELL, and } Executors.
JOHN SHALLCROSS. }

N. B. All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Stephen Carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame, properly atteſted; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to the Executors. ¶ 3ſw & eotf.

To be Sold for CASH,

The remaining Stock of Merchandize

Belonging to the eſtate of *Richard Vaux*, deceaſed, at his late Store, No. 57, on the eaſt ſide of Front, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, conſiſting of

STRIPED and roſe blankets, baizes, coatings, plains, forreſt cloths, broad cloths, rugs, kendall cottons, flannels, wildbores, joans, durants, ſhalloons, rattinets, calimancoes, corduroys, velverets, thickſets, fuſtians, beavers, mens, womens, boys and girls worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, cottons, calicoes, bandano and other handkerchiefs, ribbons, ſewing ſilks, ſattins, mantuas, taffeties, ſarſnets, with a ſmall aſſortment of Birmingham and Sheffield wares, &c. &c. alſo a few boxes of tin.

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Richard Vaux, late deceaſed, are deſired to furniſh their accounts properly atteſted; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make due payment to

ANN VAUX, Executrix,
GEORGE ROBERTS, or } Executors.
HENRY DRINKER, jun. }

WANTED,

Continental and State Certificates,

For which the very higheſt price will be given in Caſh, by WILLIAM POYNTELL, & Co. No. 21, Second-ſtreet South, the corner of Black-Horſe Alley. 6w.

To the Merchants, Traders, Foreigners, and the Public in General.

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLY to the plan which the ſubſcriber ſubmitted to the public conſideration, and under the moſt flattering aſſurance of public patronage, he takes the liberty of announcing—— '*That the MERCHANTS & EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE,*' is opened, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets, for the accommodation of the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of Philadelphia.

The ſubſcriber deems it unneceſſary to repeat the declarations of his ſincere intention to proſecute his undertaking with the moſt reſpectful aſſiduity; but he cannot forbear making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude for the encouragement which he has already experienced, nor ſuppreſs his invariable wiſh that thoſe gentlemen, who may honor his Coffee-Houſe with their preſence, will communicate ſuch articles of intelligence, received from their correſpondents, as they ſhall think proper, and in preference will, upon every occaſion, point out the defects of his plan, or favor him with hints for improving its execution.

The ſubſciber will prepare Entertainments, either at noon or in the evening, for ſelect parties, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and upon the moſt reaſonable terms. He can accommodate two or three gentlemen with Lodgings, and propoſes at two o'clock on each day, when the public buſineſs of the Coffee-Houſe is over, to provide a cheap, but good and plentiful Ordinary, for ſuch gueſts as ſhall pleaſe to honor him with their company.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Dec. 22. V. M. PELOSI.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By WILLIAM PRICHARD,

Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, *Price ſewed* 1/6,

APHORISMS ON MAN;

Tranſlated from the original manuſcript of the Rev. JOHN CASPER LAVATER, Citizen of Zurich.

Author of the Eſſays on Phyſiognomy.

The Proper Study of Mankind is Man.----POPE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY W. SPOTSWOOD.

"LET thoſe who wiſh to know themſelves; thoſe who know mankind; who ſtudy nature, and are charmed with the thoughts of a great mind; thoſe who admire the maxims of *Rochefoucault*, and wiſh to ſee ſomething better: thoſe who are wearied with reading ſyſtems, and are delighted with maſterly ſketches---let all thoſe read the *Aphoriſms on Man*, and they ſhall enjoy luxuries unknown." MONTHLY REVIEW.

Alſo, A Narrative of the Mutiny on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Bounty; and the ſubſequent voyage of part of the crew in the ſhip's boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Iſlands, to Timor, a Dutch ſettlement in the Eaſt-Indies, being a diſtance of above 3000 miles.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

JACOB WEAVER,
Dec. 22d, 1790. JONATHAN MEREDITH,
t June. JOHN HAWORTH.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſupreme court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and the honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſixteenth inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 24th day of January next:

NOTICE is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, of the city of Philadelphia, all Juſtices of the peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done: Alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the fifteenth year of American independence. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

Lottery-Office, Nov. 17th, 1790.

THE Managers of the City-Hall and Dickinſon College Lottery have the pleaſure to inform the Public, that they have commenced the rolling up of the Tickets at the Lottery-Office, No. 127, Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Church, where Tickets are to be had, as well as of the Managers.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 23d of November laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, a round bodied well made black HORSE, about fifteen hands high, trots and paces, but commonly trots, has a buſhy mane, riſing four years old, no particular marks. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief and horſe, and confines the thief in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner have his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

‖ JOHN UMSTED.

THE Communication of the Grand Lodge of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS in New-Jerſey will be at Trenton, on the ſecond Tueſday in January next, of which the ſeveral Lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will take notice.

MASKEL EWING, Grand Secretary.

Trenton, Dec. 18, 5790.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A WELL improved farm, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing 400 acres of deeded land, 200 acres cleared, 30 of which mowable meadow, the greater part a well watered timothy bank, and may be enlarged to upwards of 100 acres, 170 arable, of a good ſoil, and natural to the production of all kinds of grain, the remainder well timbered, and the whole well watered, calculated either for farming or grazing, having water in almoſt every field, and an excellent range for cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon: conſiderable quantities of both lime and dung have been laid upon the ſoil (which is naturally good) within theſe three years paſt. There are alſo on the premiſes three good dwelling houſes conveniently ſituated, ſo as to admit of three diviſions in the tract, with a proportionable quantity of both meadow ground and plowland; two of which buildings are ſquare logs, lately compleated, with three rooms on the under floor; the other a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, with four rooms on each floor, a ſtone kitchen, a large ſtone barn, 75 by 41 feet, with ſtabling under, ſufficient to contain 100 head of cattle; a ſquare log building, which forms a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. Several ſprings of excellent water, two ſmall ſtreams running the whole length of the plantation, and a large creek, known by the name of Octorara, with a beautiful ſituation for a griſt mill, ſaw mill, forge or water works of whatever kind; the ſituation both pleaſant and healthy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. † 6w.

Nov. 23, 1790. JAMES TAYLOR.

For SALE, a very valuable FARM,

Well known by the name of *DIRTY CAMP*, on the main road from Bedford to Pittſburg, within fifteen miles of the latter.

CONTAINING 557 acres, of which 200 acres is excellent bottom land, ſuitable to make meadow of the firſt quality, and the upland is equal to any in the country in quality. This tract has great advantages for water, Turtle creek running through it, and well calculated to make an extenſive ſtock farm, or may be divided into two tracts, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. There is about 90 acres clear, under good fence, of which 50 acres is in good meadow. There are on the premiſes a ſmall log tenement and barn, &c. As this farm received its name from the Britiſh, in General Braddock's campaign, and is generally known by thoſe perſons who have travelled in the Weſtern country, thoſe who incline to purchaſe will be at no loſs to get ſuch further information as they would wiſh. For terms of ſale, apply to Colonel S. BAYARD, at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela river, GEORGE ADAMS, at Pittſburg, DAVID ESPYS, at Bedford, Captain RIPPY, at Shippenſburg, THOMAS SMITH, Eſq; at Carliſle, JOHN MUSSER, Lancaſter, JACOB BOWER, Eſq; Reading, General DANIEL BROADHEAD, and JOHN STEINMETZ, Eſq; Philadelphia. 6 w.

Elizabeth Town, June 5th, 1790.

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed at a Meeting of the Holders of Paper Money, dated 1767, 1770, and 1774 (iſſued by the then Province, now State, of Maryland) to proſecute the claim for redemption of ſaid Bills, requeſt all perſons who chuſe to unite therein, and have not already given an account of the ſums in their poſſeſſion, to render the ſame on or before the 6th day of January next, to either of the undernamed perſons in order to aſcertain each holder's proportion of the expence neceſſary for obtaining the above end.

William Craig, Thomas Paul,
John Drinker, George Fox,
Amos Gregg, William Wiſtar.

N. B. A Memorial to the General Aſſembly of Maryland is left to be ſigned, by ſuch as approve of it, at the houſe of William Craig, Eſq; Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, December 8, 1790.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living on Lancaſter road, near Downing's town, on the night of the ninth inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about nine years old, 15 hands high, his ears remarkably thin and peaked, and very upright when rode, a long ſwitch tail, his mane full of burs when he was taken away, a natural pacer, and canters well, only one ſhoe on when taken away; alſo a blind halter, and a ſaddle, from the next houſe. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by † ISAAC M'FARLAN.

Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 10, 1790.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 12th of November, 1790, an apprentice boy, named HENRY MAGG, but has changed his name to HARRY BARETT, by trade a taylor, has 3 years and 2 months to ſerve; had on when he went away a white ſhirt, lapell'd ſtriped green coating coat, with white metal buttons, ſtriped toylenet veſt with yellow buttons, queens cord pair of breeches, and mottled ſtockings; the third finger of his left hand is off at the firſt joint. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and reaſonable charges paid by JUSTINEAN FOX.

Philadelphia, Third-ſtreet, corner of Church alley, No. 11.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour him or carry him off at their peril. †

WHEREAS a certain John Moore, of Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, did obtain a bond for about One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, payable the firſt day of January, 1791, from the ſubſcribers, living in Frederick county, Virginia; and ſaid bond being obtained in an unjuſt and fraudulent manner, we do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as we are determined not to pay any part thereof. Witneſs our hands this 10th December, 1790.

JAMES SIMRALL,
¶ JOHN DONALDSON.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ. } Philad. Sept. 16, 1790.

MICHAEL FISHER, you are hereby notified that, purſuant to a Subpœna to you directed, and now in the hands of the Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the honorable the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, at a Court to be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, on the third day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Philippina Fiſher, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony.

Philadelphia, December 7, 1790.

As the Partnerſhip of JOHN DUNLAP & DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE will expire on the firſt day of January, 1791, David C. Claypoole propoſes to publiſh a Newſpaper, entitled,

The Mail, and New Daily Advertiſer.

[*To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.*]

THE MAIL ſhall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpoſe, on Paper equal in ſize and quality to any of the Newſpapers of Europe or America.—And the Subſcriber engages that no Means ſhall be ſpared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other reſpects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now reſpectfully ſolicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars per Annum, to be paid at the end of the year; and Advertiſements will be received on ſuch Moderate Terms as to prove ſatisfactory to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour the Printer with their Commands in that line.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-ſtreet, by D. C. CLAYPOOLE.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, Wholeſale or Retail,

At *W. & D. Hall*'s Book-ſtore,

NO. 51. MARKET-STREET,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord, 1791.

Being the third after Leap-Year.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

THE Conſtitution of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.----An eaſy method for knowing the principal Stars.---A receipt for Pomona Wine: Communicated by a Farmer, who had uſed it in his family.--Receipt to make Cyder of the firſt quality: Communicated by a Jerſey Farmer.---A cheap and wholeſome ſubſtitute for Rum: Recommended to reapers and other labourers.---A method of curing the Bloody Flux: By an American Phyſician.---To prevent the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog.---To ſtop a Spitting of Blood: Taken from Doctor *Ruſh*'s Medical Inquiries and Obſervations.---A variety of Maxims and Obſervations, moral, critical and miſcellaneous.----Tables of Intereſt of Six and Seven per Cent.---Table of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York.---A Table ſhewing the value of any number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each.---Yearly meetings of the People called Quakers.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns.---Croſs Poſts.---Roads, &c.

POETRY.

The Summum Bonum, or infallible Receipt for Happineſs.---Œconomy.---Effects of youthful Folly.---The Fruitleſs Toil.---An Axiom.---A Cure for the Evils of Life.---The Virtues.---A Soliloquy on Death.

Aaron Muſgrave, jun.

At his *Office*, in *Weſt-Cheſter*, continues to follow the buſineſs of

A Conveyancer, Surveyor & Broker,

AND draws, at a moderate charge, all kinds of Deeds, Laſt Wills and Teſtaments, Bonds, Mortgages, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Petitions, and other Inſtruments of Writing.

He alſo keeps an Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates, where perſons deſirous of ſelling may enter ſuch property, together with the terms of ſale, free from any charge whatſoever, unleſs a purchaſer ſhall be provided, in which caſe ſuch moderate commiſſions will be required as may be previouſly agreed on.

He will buy and ſell Loan-Office Certificates, Paper Money, approved Bonds, Notes, &c. and for thoſe perſons who wiſh to borrow Money, he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to procure the ſame upon ſhort notice.

A number of valuable Plantations in Cheſter county are now entered at ſaid Office for ſale upon reaſonable terms; alſo ſundry valuable Tracts of Land in Northumberland and Bedford counties, which will be ſold upon very moderate terms, or exchanged for real property in or near the city of Philadelphia, or any of the neighbouring counties. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing ſuch property, or exchanging as aforeſaid, may ſee a deſcription of the lands and improvements, and be informed of the terms of ſale, by applying as above.

People who have money to lend upon Intereſt may diſpoſe of the ſame upon ample ſecurity, by giving notice at ſaid Office.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Nov. 17, 1790.

N. B. Pennſylvania Paper Money of the laſt emiſſion may be had upon loan, upon giving ſufficient ſecurity. ‡

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be ſold on THURSDAY, the 6th of January next, on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, an excellent FARM, containing 291 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Deptford, about one quarter of a mile from Woodbury, 40 acres of which are good meadow, lying on Woodbury creek, about 100 acres good arable land, the remainder woodland well timbered. On the premiſes are a large two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, a large frame barn, and other outbuildings, a good apple orchard. Taken in execution as the property of Richard Johns, and to be ſold by

JOHN BLACKWOOD, late Sheriff.

Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, Nov. 3d, 1790.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the 4th day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX, *Secretary for the Department of War.*

[The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.]

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Warren tavern, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, four years old, a bald face, blind of his left eye, a natural trotter, and has a white ſpot on his right ear. Whoever will ſecure ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner receive his horſe again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward for the horſe and thief, and for the horſe only THREE POUNDS, paid by JOSEPH CURTZ.

November 24, 1790. ‡

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